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☞ The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1861.

☞ A new era is about to dawn on the reign of cheap literature. The Philadelphia Inquirer notices at length what it characterizes "the most startling enterprise of the present day, having in view the dissemination of literary works at a very cheap rate." This enterprise is started by Mr. Charles Edward Mudie, of London. It is nothing more or less than a stupendous circulating library. To us who are accustomed to pay but an insignificant sum, not only for ephemeral effusions, but for the very choicest library productions, it is difficult to estimate its full significance. In England, however, the purchase of books has been confined to a very limited class; in fact, very few families even indulge themselves in the luxury of a newspaper, unless they hire it for one or more hours. A novel, "Adam Bede," for instance, is published in three volumes and costs there, within a fraction of eight dollars; "White Lies," by Charles Reade; the "Woman in White," and the "Queen of Hearts," by Wilkie Collins, are each published in the same number of volumes, and at the same price, while Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's last novel, "What Will He Do With It?" is published in five volumes, and costs, half bound, ten dollars and fifty cents. Such a price here, for almost any work of standard literary excellence, would be considered as extravagant, and, for a novel, absurd. Seventy-five cents will purchase "What Will He Do With It," and ten dollars, probably, all Bulwer's, Reade's, and Wilkie Collins' works combined. Books of a more serious character are, of course, published in a more expensive form and are more out of the reach of the public than those we have mentioned. Mr. Mudie has, therefore, started a circulating library, to all the advantages of which you are admitted, by a subscription of five dollars a year, and, if resident far from London, by paying twenty-five dollars a year you have the privilege of taking out fifteen volumes at one time. That his subscribers may not be kept waiting an unreasonable time for the latest novelties he buys up an entire edition of a work likely to be popular. Of the "Woman in White" he purchased two thousand copies; of the "Mill on the Floss," three thousand, and of Motley's "History of the Netherlands," one of the admirable works of our American Historian, fifteen hundred copies. Works not promising to be permanently popular are, from time to time, resold to the public at a very reduced price.

The great success of this scheme is making a new era in literature in England, and Mr. Mudie is a more powerful dictator than all the Reviews who have so long struggled to guide the public taste. Exclusion from his library is a serious calamity to an author, and though he denies that he exercises any personal preference in the selection of his authors, all those whom he excludes are very ready to charge it to anything except their lack of popularity. Parties, representing some particular shade of religious opinion in England, are especially indignant that none of their works find favor in his sight, and think that he and his concern should be "coerced," in some way, into a better judgment.

This enterprise is not without its bearing upon our authors, and should an international copyright be seriously discussed between the countries, it might remove some of the objections to the limited circulation which the high price of books in England produces. An author, whose name is popular, is pretty sure, with Mr. Mudie's aid, of selling one edition; which, at an English price, would handsomely remunerate an American writer.

Whether such an enterprise would be profitable here, is a subject well worthy of consideration, for although any one book is within the reach of moderate means, it is, of course, impossible, except to a very small number, to purchase them all.

The Journal is willing that Commissioners to a Border Slave State Conference, should one be called, may be elected by the people, because it cannot venture to oppose the proposition to that effect; but it is not willing that the people of each Congressional District shall be represented by their own delegate, elected by themselves, as they are in the House of Representatives, but insists that the election shall be as for Presidential electors.—*Courier.*

Well, Courier, you can't fairly deny the justice and propriety of the mode upon which the Journal "insists," and, if you believe your own story concerning the strength of secessionism in the State, you surely can't object to the mode on any practical ground. What have you to say to this view of the case?

The Union men of the 8th of January—the conditional Union men of a few months since—are now asked by their leaders to back down from what they then said; to abandon the demands they then made; to yield to the "palpably unjust and unconstitutional claims which they then asserted" would not be submitted to by a free people jealous of their rights; and to surrender their discretion to the enemies of their institutions, their section, and themselves!—*Lou. Courier.*

All we have to say in answer to this is that it is unmitigated fudge! There isn't a ray or a glimmer of fact in the whole of it.

☞ We stated not long since, on specific and credible information, that the Mississippi Legislature had passed a "stay law" containing certain provisions, which we enumerated. Our contemporary of the Vicksburg Whig avers that "no such law is to be found in the annals of the last Mississippi Legislature." Taking it for granted that the Whig's averment is not special or evasive, we receive and publish it with pleasure.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—The Cincinnat Enquirer informs us that Dr. Van Hamm, an old citizen of Ohio, died on Friday last, at Zanesville, where he had resided since the year 1806. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1776; was educated in Philadelphia, and emigrated to Ohio about the time it became one of the States of the Union. While at Philadelphia pursuing his studies he became acquainted with General Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Philadelphia being at that time the seat of the United States Government, of which the former was President and the latter Secretary of State. The Doctor was also an early and intimate friend of General Cass. Dr. Van Hamm was Surgeon under General Harrison, and served through the whole campaign of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. General Jackson appointed him Minister to Chili, and he held under the State of Ohio numerous responsible civil positions. He was the father of Judge Van Hamm, of Cincinnati.

What change has come o'er the spirit of their dreams? Was Crittenden's proposition for compromise wrong, unjust, unreasonable? Did it demand too much of the North? Was it right and proper on the 8th of January last, and wrong and improper now?—*Lou. Courier.*

We cannot do better than let Mr. Crittenden himself reply to these interrogatories. Defending in the Senate the proposition of the Peace Conference, he said:

I LOOK UPON THE RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED B THE CONVENTION AS FURNISHING US, IF NOT THE LAST, THE BEST HOPE OF AN ADJUSTMENT, THE BEST HOPE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE PRESERVATION OF THE GOVERNMENT. I will not stop to cavil about the construction of these words; but I see none of the difficulties that suggest themselves to the mind of my friend from Virginia. Look at that third section, which has been the subject of his particular criticism. Every part and portion of it is a negation of power to Congress, and nothing else; and yet he has argued as if it gave Congress power; as if it conferred more power upon Congress. It leaves to the States all the rights they now have; all the remedies which they now have; and consists merely in a negation of power to Congress. How can that take away the rights of the people? How can that make our condition worse? I cannot possibly see. It is nothing but a negative from beginning to end; and therefore it cannot take away anything from the people. It may take from Congress, but cannot take from them, the reason, then, unite in teaching us "to beware of that sin, ambition." National aggrandizement! I want no more. If we can settle with respect to what we have, in God's name let us do it. I want no more to have future acquisitions, let us leave the troubles they may bring upon us to a future day. We have enough to do for the present. We object, therefore, to the first section of the proposition of the convention, that it is confined to the territory which we now have. The adjustment which they have made relates to that; it is a final adjustment in regard to the territorial question and the question of slavery as connected with it, from my original proposition. South of the line which we propose to establish, 36° 30', slavery is to exist in the territory left, but what is embraced in the Territory of New Mexico. In New Mexico, by law of the territory—a constitutional law—a municipal law of the territory—slavery exists as fully and completely as the law can establish it, or has established it.

Now, this proposition is, that the status of things shall continue as it is until that Territory becomes a State; and when it becomes a State, let it dispose of the question of slavery as it chooses. There is no ambiguity about this. In what change has come o'er the spirit of their dreams? Was Crittenden's proposition for compromise wrong, unjust, unreasonable? Did it demand too much of the North? Was it right and proper on the 8th of January last, and wrong and improper now?—*Lou. Courier.*

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Now, this proposition is, that the status of things shall continue as it is until that Territory becomes a State; and when it becomes a State, let it dispose of the question of slavery as it chooses. There is no ambiguity about this. In the following veto of the Four Million Postnote Bill was sent in to the Sena'e:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 22, 1861.

A few days previous to your recent adjournment a bill was submitted to me for my approval, entitled, "An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky." I recognize, and fully appreciate, the commendable considerations which, doubtless, instigated this measure of intended relief; and, sympathizing—as I do, not less deeply than yourselves—with the financial distress of the people, I regret that, upon careful examination of this bill, I cannot discern in its operation as a law those beneficent results which seem to have been your laudable object. Reluctant to interpose my veto to a measure which, in your wisdom, you have devised to relieve the monetary stringency now felt, I am yet constrained, in this instance, to dissent from your views, and to withhold from the bill my sanction. It is herewith returned to the Senate, in which it originated, with the objections I propose, as briefly as possible, to submit.

The bill authorizes the banks to re-issue $4,000,000, in notes of described denominations, payable two years from the date of issue; re-issue coupled with the obligation to loan, upon the usual securities, $4,000,000 to the people of each congressional district. The manifest purpose of the bill is to relieve the distress of the people by an opportune addition of $4,000,000 to the circulating medium of the State. I question the efficacy of the measure to accomplish the object. What assurance have we, that it will in fact, add one dollar to the notes now in actual circulation among the people? Manifestly none. What notes will be re-issued under the provisions of this bill—those which have sought shelter from the financial storm in the vaults of the banks, or those which are now employed in the transaction of business? If the former, mischief, rather than relief, will follow.

Unquestionably, it would be in the power, and undeniably to the interests of the banks themselves, though possibly thereby evading the design of the bill, to withdraw $4,000,000 of their present circulation, and supply its place with the redemmable issue. Currency you propose to authorize—within their power, because no restraint upon them is or can be imposed; and to their interest, because, thereby, without increasing, if not diminishing the danger of inroads upon the coin in their vaults, they would not less surely reap the rich bonus of many thousands of dollars out of the industry of the country in the shape of interest upon notes, for which they are not compelled to pay gold or silver. Our political difficulties and complications have shaken the very basis of commercial prosperity in the country, and general distrust has been thereby engendered; credit, itself an indirect but not unimportant medium of trade, has been impaired, and the laws of exchange have been disarranged. The consequence has been the contraction of our paper currency. But fortunately the high character and established credit of the banks of Kentucky have enabled them to maintain a larger circulation of their notes than would otherwise have been possible. The emission by them at this time, of a considerable issue of currency at once a depreciated currency, would impair confidence abroad, bring back upon the banks their notes now circulating in other States, cause a contraction upon them by the brother banks and other corporations to loan out one half or more of their capital upon accommodation notes bearing 8 per cent interest, secured by mortgage upon real estate. This seems to me, with the force of confidence to their paper and stock in the present condition of the country greater than what would spring out of personal security. Receiving a remuneration in interest with no danger of loss, the banks would be content to receive the interest on limited calls from time to time when it might be oppressive to the people to collect it.

I would also suggest in this connection the appointment of an Inspector or Supervisor, at a competent salary, whose duty it should be, at least four times in a year, to visit the banks, inspect their books, and make a quarterly report of their business to the Governor of the State.

But the great cause of distress is not in the number of the circulating medium of bank capital, but in the destruction of confidence growing out of the condition of our unhappy country. Restore confidence in the stability of the government, and the ten millions now locked up in the hands of individual holders will be thrown into circulation, and no relief will be needed. Let our present constitutional difficulties result in civil war, and currency, trade paralyzed, and the people suffer, no matter how many banks the Legislature may establish, or what additional circulation it may authorize. In this view of the case the measure of financial relief will therefore be found in such legislation as will quiet political excitement, allay agitation, and restore confidence in the stability of our Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. MAGOFFIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

THE PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE COURTS OF THE STATES.

A proposition is now before the Kentucky Legislature to adjourn all the Circuit, Quarterly, and Justices' Courts of the State. It might be well for the members of the Legislature to pause before the bearing of the passage of such a law upon the material welfare and credit of the citizens of Kentucky, and upon the character and credit of the State. The adjournment of the courts at this spring season of the year would work great hardship and wrong upon the rights of many citizens of Kentucky. All claims due at the year fiens generally expire, at which time tenants are bound morally and legally to deliver possession to their landlords. Is it right to permit the landlord to remove from the premises a full year after his right shall have accrued? Demagogues may say that it is charitable to the poor, but what right have the Legislature to take from one man and give to another, though it be a charitable gift?

Again, this proposed law, in the opinion of lawyers, includes all the Chancery Courts of the State; the right to sue for the collection of just and honest debts, who will be so reckless as to give us credit, and how are the commercial operations of the State to be carried on? Those who sell their merchandise upon credit, desire to have some certainty of payment, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not complicate matters more than they now are. Confidence is already destroyed, and a few steps in the wrong direction now would hurl us into a commercial ruin, from which we could not extricate ourselves for years.

B.

☞ The Courier says the irrevocableness of the action of Kentucky "should overwhelm our fellow-citizens with the importance of the next step they take." We have no doubt that it will; and, if they step to the music of the Courier, they will be overwhelmed with the consequences also.

A Mr. Groves, who resided four miles southwest of Crawfordsville, Ind., died last Thursday night at the advanced age of 106 years.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

☞ We invite the attention of the members of the Legislature to the communication of "R" in another column. The views expressed by the writer are worthy of the fullest consideration.

☞ The proposition for a Convention of the Border Slaveholding States at Frankfort on the last Monday in May was brought forward in the report of the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia Convention. The report of the majority was signed by sixteen out of the twenty-one members of the Committee, the remaining five members reporting in three several reports, each of which was more extreme than the report of the majority. What is the present state of the majority report in the Convention we are unable to say precisely. We know, however, that the proposition for the Convention at Frankfort was advocated by Mr. Summers in his great speech before the Convention, and that the telegraph announced on the following morning that there was but "little doubt" that the proposition would be adopted. We know, furthermore, that since then the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations have reported as a basis of settlement propositions which the National Intelligencer describes as "those of the Peace Conference, with some verbal changes and additions." From all of which it is plain that the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia Convention is still a Union body. The Convention has not yet acted finally on the report of the Committee, but, when it shall act thus, we have no doubt that the proposition in question will be adopted, together with the basis not mentioned, which, as a matter deeply pertinent to our own affairs at present, we republish in another column.

Meanwhile, the Missouri Convention and the Arkansas Convention have both appointed delegates to the proposed Convention at Frankfort. Unquestionably the Convention should be accepted as a fact already fixed.

☞ We surrender a considerable portion of our space this morning to the majority and minority reports of the Peace Commission of Kentucky. The report of the minority is drawn in good spirit and with no little vigor and adroitness. The fallacy of its leading positions, however, is so utter and so glaring that we wonder men of judgment and intelligence could deliberately sign the paper. The report contends, for example, that the *status* of slavery as it now exists in New Mexico, although declared unchangeable by the Constitution, would be not only changed but annihilated if the Territorial law of New Mexico should be pronounced void and the Dred Scott decision should be reversed or ignored! As if the original ground of the *status* was of the slightest consequence, after the Constitution had once declared the *status*, no matter how established, to be unchangeable. The *status*, in this case, is lifted from its original ground, where the events particularized might possibly affect it, and placed on the firm rock of the Constitution, where nothing can reach it. The assumption of the report is certainly most extraordinary. So far as we are aware, it is perfectly original. When the proposition of the Peace Conference was brought up in the Senate, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, one of the most vigorous hair-splitters in the country, and his colleague, Mr. Mason, equally ingenious in pulling to pieces an argument and a government, and no slouch at either, attacked the proposition, after full preparation, with the whole force of their acumen, stimulated by the intensest hatred of the cause in behalf of which the proposition was urged, and seconded right and left by the suggestions and sympathy of their Republican allies. They both acquitted themselves under these circumstances as became the most accomplished splitters of hairs in the Senate. They made the best of their inglorious advantages. Their speeches abounded in the most trivial and ridiculous hypercriticism ever wielded anywhere against anything much less on a stage so exalted against an interest so sublime. But we are bound to say their speeches may be searched in vain for the objection which constitutes the rallying point of this minority report. The thing never occurred to either of them in the highest and most eager flights of his captious fancy. It surely must be entirely original with the author of the minority report. But we intended simply to call attention to the general character of the report. The majority report is of a very different quality. We need not commend it to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. The names signed to this report are alone a sufficient guarantee not merely of the ability but of the wisdom and patriotism of the paper. It is in truth a sound and strong production. It brings out all the points of the proposition in hand with remarkable clearness, and fortifies every one impregnably. Let none omit to read it carefully and weigh it well.

☞ In the letter of our Frankfort correspondent, published in the Journal of yesterday morning, we observe that Mr. Grover, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, has introduced a resolution to abolish the system of registration of vital statistics instituted by the State some years since. We hope, most sincerely, that the resolution will not pass. The neglect of the proper officers to make the necessary returns, which is alleged in our correspondence as the motive for the resolution, is certainly a most inadequate one. Rather, it seems to us, this neglect should be reason for the continuance of the system of registration, a reason for *making* these officers, by proper penalties, fulfill the duties assigned them. These duties are not onerous, they are not thankless—nay, they are paid for; and, having been nearly completed for the year 1860, they have to be paid for, whether the system is abolished or not. But the registration appeals to all of us, and comes right to our hearths and homes, in a mode which most people do not think of. Take the matter of mortuary records alone, as furnished by a proper system of registration: now an inquiry into the causes of mortality, and the application of science and skill to the removal of those causes, will be followed by an increase in the average duration of human life. This is no mere inference; it is also fact, capable of the clearest exhibition. In Geneva, Switzerland, a system of registration has been in existence for three centuries. What is the result? Let Marc D'Espine answer:

"The probable duration of life at birth was, in the 16th century, at Geneva, 5 years; in the 17th century it was 11; in the commencement of the 18th century it was 21; and it has increased it to 41 years—that is to say, nine times greater than in the 16th century. The mean age of mortality was 21 at the end of the 16th century, 30 in the 17th, 34 in the 18th century, and 40 in the period from 1800 to 1840. Since then it has reached 41, the highest figure in the countries of Europe."

The plea of economy, which may be urged for abolishing the office of Registrar, is a very poor plea. It is a penny-wise, and, therefore, a pound-foolish plea. It is the same which was instrumental in striking down the system of Geological Surveys; yet is not this regretted by every man in the State, competent to entertain the question? We beseech our friends not to repeat this manifest and lamentable blunder.

ROBERT WOOLFOLK.—We have already mentioned the death of this gentleman, formerly of New Castle in this State, who was recently killed in an encounter in Texas by two gentlemen, father and son. We do not feel called on to attempt to give any statement of the circumstances of the deplorable affair.

When we were in Texas about a year ago, we met Mr. Woolfolk and became well acquainted with him, and he returned home with us. We had ample opportunities of knowing him very thoroughly. He won our warmest love and our strongest regard. He was a man of a rather wild and exceedingly adventurous spirit who had wandered over a large portion of our continent and tried his hand at many things with very considerable success, and certainly he was one of the most noble, generous, and warm-hearted human beings we have ever known. His heart and his hand were ever open, and there was nothing that he would not do with joy for even the slight gratification of his friends. We deeply mourn his loss, for he filled a place in our affections that cannot easily be re-filled.

Our readers will remember that the Toronto Leader, declared, some weeks since, as "by authority," that the British government would recognize the new Southern Confederacy as soon as formed. We are authorized by an American gentleman, now in Europe, to say that the statement of the Leader was placed before Lord Palmerston, at his instance; and that Lord Palmerston declared, in the most positive terms, that there was "no truth in the report, and no foundation for it."—*New York World.*

This statement is probable in itself and consistent with everything else that we know on the point. The statement is no doubt correct.

☞ South Carolina has already one Pickens, and we suppose she is about to get possession of another. Unless she can behave herself, may the Fort be of as little service to her as the Governor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861.

☞ We notice with regret that the majority of the Committee on Federal Relations in the Senate at Frankfort have reported a bill providing for the election by Districts of the Commissioners to the Border Slave State Convention. This provision is glaringly false in principle and in practice threatens to prove injurious to the best interests of the cause of the Union. We know nothing of the grounds on which the majority proceed, but we can imagine no just excuse for their proceeding. They have assuredly erred most egregiously. The report of the minority is sound and in excellent taste. We trust it will be sustained by the Senate and concurred in by the House. The report of the majority really appears to us to be out of the question. It is bad enough to legislate on false principles, but to legislate on false principles for the benefit of false interests is too bad. Isn't it? We respectfully submit the point to the gallant chief of the majority.

Two months have scarcely elapsed; but in that time the ultimatum of the 8th of January—the Crittenden Proposition—is abandoned as "unnecessary to the safety or honor of the South and extremely obnoxious to the North!"

Lou. Courier.

There are two very grave mistakes in this short paragraph. 1. Neither "the Crittenden Proposition" nor any other proposition constituted "the ultimatum of the 8th of January." There was and is no "ultimatum of the 8th of January." The Union men of Kentucky have never at any time or in any shape adopted an "ultimatum." 2. The "Crittenden Proposition" is not "abandoned" in the sense imputed by the Courier or in any other real sense. The Powell amendment to "the Crittenden Proposition" is simply not insisted upon as essential to the rights of the South. In other words, the "Crittenden Proposition," as construed by the secessionists, is declared to be not an "ultimatum." The implied declaration of the 8th of January is now expressed. This is all.

The proposition of Mr. Crittenden was approved by the Eighth-of-January Conventions in these terms:

"We do hereby recommend the adoption of the proposition of our distinguished Senator, Hon. John J. Crittenden, as a fair and honorable adjustment of the difficulties which divide and distract the people of our beloved country.

This is the language of an "ultimatum." It isn't an "ultimatum." Nothing could be further from one. It is neither more nor less than what it purports to be; namely, a *recommendation* of Mr. Crittenden's proposition as "a fair and honorable adjustment." It doesn't assert that Mr. Crittenden's proposition embraces the only "fair and honorable adjustment" possible. Far otherwise." It implies just the contrary. It asserts by implication that there may be other propositions embracing "a fair and honorable adjustment." And it also asserts by implication that any one of these other possible propositions would be acceptable. This is what the Union men of Kentucky declared on the 8th of January.

Well, what do they now declare? Why, merely that the proposition of the Peace Conference embraces "a fair and honorable adjustment," and that they are willing to accept it. They declare particularly what they declared generally on the 8th of January. This, we repeat, is all. This is the position of the Union men of Kentucky. They have strictly "abandoned" nothing. Strictly nothing. They were on the 8th of January in favor of any "fair and honorable adjustment;" and they are to-day in favor of the same. Then they accepted Mr. Crittenden's proposition as "a fair and honorable adjustment." They accept it as such now. They accept the proposition of the Peace Conference as another such adjustment. They are willing to accept either of these two propositions or any other "fair and honorable adjustment." They ask only for the substance; they care nothing for the form. Give us the Crittenden proposition, the Peace proposition, or any other proposition, so that it comprise a "fair and honorable adjustment," and we are content. We go for "a fair and honorable adjustment," and not inflexibly for any particular proposition. If this attitude is not rigorously consistent with the one assumed in the Eighth-of-January Conventions, we own we are not keen enough to detect the inconsistency. We do not think it can be detected even by the "finer optics" that are

given
To inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven.

Very different is the attitude in this respect of the secessionists. They declare that Mr. Crittenden's proposition, with the Powell amendment, and other amendments, is their *ultimatum*. They say that if they can't get Mr. Crittenden's proposition with such modifications they will go for the immediate secession of Kentucky from the Union. This is their attitude. Now, what is the Powell amendment? It provides that Mr. Crittenden's proposition, so far as the proposition relates to the domain of the Union, shall apply to all territory hereafter acquired. Mr. Crittenden, for his own part, held this amendment in light esteem at first, and has subsequently, on mature reflection, passed over it altogether as unnecessary. In this conclusion he is sustained by the rest of the leading friends of the Union in the South. Moreover, the proceedings in Congress and in the Peace Conference abundantly show that the provision, if obstinately insisted upon, would be likely to endanger the success of any measure of adjustment whatever. For these reasons, the Union men have resolved not to insist obstinately upon the Powell amendment. For these reasons they are willing to drop it, if thereby they can secure "a fair and honorable adjustment" of our present troubles.

But, for these reasons, and especially for the last-mentioned reason, the secessionists have resolved to insist upon the Powell amendment to the bitter end. The amendment promises to defeat an adjustment, consequently they will urge it uncompromisingly. *They want to make one last struggle to save the Union!* As long as it yet remained uncertain whether or not Mr. Crittenden's proposition so modified would be accepted by the North, the secessionists confined themselves exclusively to sneers and gibes at the whole measure; but the instant the action of the Peace Conference developed the strong if not the insurmountable hostility of the North to this modification of the proposition, the secessionists put their heads together, and, on quickly raising them again, shouted in unison: "Long live the Crittenden proposition WITH THE POWELL AMENDMENT! We'll take that, *but we won't take anything else.*" Afterwards, as if alarmed by the attractiveness of their *ultimatum* and as if trembling at the prestige of the name of Crittenden, they saddled the proposition with fresh modifications, and, thus armed against acceptance as they suppose and have much right to, now flourish it abroad as the condition of their allegiance to the Union. On this basis and on no other they propose to make a grand final effort for reconstruction! Such is the attitude of the secessionists.

We do not for one moment suppose that the enlightened and high-souled freemen of Kentucky can fail to penetrate a mask so thin as this or to blast the maskers with a righteous scorn.

☞ The Courier says the Union men of Kentucky, now, amongst other things these men are ready to do, "will urge unconditional submission to the 'policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform.'" The Courier misrepresents inexcusably the men of whom it speaks. Not one of them will urge submission unconditionally or otherwise to any such thing. The Courier's imputation is without the shadow of excuse.

We presume that no man hereabouts, of common sense and common sincerity, believes that the execution of the "policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform" will ever be attempted. The policy has already been abandoned practically. And it will never be taken up. If it should be, of which there really isn't the remotest probability, the Union men of Kentucky will not be behind the secessionists, or any other description of human beings, in maintaining their just rights, by every means necessary for the purpose. We beg the Courier to rest content on this score.

There never has been, in all the ages of all the world, a set of more unflinching resistants than the Union men of Kentucky. We wish we were not compelled to add, that, within the same compass of time and space, there has never been a set of more detestable submissionists than the secessionists.

☞ We lay before our readers this morning the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Crittenden before the Legislature at Frankfort. The speech, though not extended, is one of historic interest. It will be read with attention by a grateful and admiring country.

SENTENCE OF A RIVER PIRATE.—John Duffy, charged with abducting and enticing seamen to desert the bark Langdon, at Savannah, Ga., was convicted in the city court of that city, last Wednesday, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500, or suffer six months' imprisonment in the jail.

(Special Phonographic Report for the Journal.)

SPEECH OF THE

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,

Before the Legislature of Kentucky, on Tuesday, 26th of March, 1861.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is my great honor on this occasion to appear before you upon your joint invitation to address you upon the subject of our national affairs. I thank you, gentlemen, for the great honor you have thus seen fit to confer upon me. I have been long, very long, in the service of my country. The time has come when I am to retire from it; I do it cheerfully and willingly. You and your predecessors have conferred many honors upon me; you have given me your confidence. Repeatedly have I had the honor of being elected to the Senate of the United States; I am now a private citizen, and, after all my trials and my attempts in the service of my country, you are pleased to receive me with approbation; I am grateful to you gentlemen. By these honors and this exhibition of your confidence you endeavor to make the retiring days of my old days, after a life spent in your service, agreeable, happy, and humble; you can confer no greater reward upon me, I can receive none greater. I know that I am indebted as much to the partiality of my friends as to my merit. Service I have rendered for these tokens of regard and confidence.

I am informed, Mr. Speaker, to address you and the honored assembly on the subject of our national affairs. It is a gloomy subject, Mr. Speaker. Never in the long history of our country has anything like or at all parallel to the present condition of our country presented itself for our consideration. But a little while ago we were a great, united people—our name was known, and honored throughout the world—our country national right, and all that can be enigmatical in meaning—that I am willing to apply here, divested of all right and significance; simply it is the emblem of a great and a growing nation. Now, sir, what is the condition to which we are reduced. Where is that glorious Union that we promised ourselves should be perpetuated? Where are those high-sounding sentiments offered in toasts and orations that the Union was to be perpetuated? "Let it be perpetuated—*esto perpetua*"—was the sentiment expressed on thousands and thousands of public occasions. Admit that the territory is under the absolute control of the General Government, but, sir, does it not follow that the General Government ought so to administer this great property, so to conduct its great functions, that every class of States, and every State, shall equally participate in and equally enjoy the benefits resulting from the administration of one. That was an amendment to the Constitution, which it adopted so far as it could, to be referred to the several States for their adoption, and intended for the purpose of declaring that the General Government should have no power whatever over slavery in the States, and that no amendment should be made to the Constitution of the United States which should give Congress any such power. It said nothing in respect to the territories either as it regarded the territories themselves or as it regarded slavery in the territories. They declined to permit slaves to be carried into the territory north of 36° 30'. In the meantime the revolution proceed-d. This revolution has undertaken to form itself into a government distinct and independent, including States that have been the Union which united us heretofore, and they are putting this Government into operation; and we stand here to-day astonished at the great events that are occurring around us—astonished at the revolution that is glaring us in the face—and inquiring what is to be done.

There was one solitary circumstance attending these resolutions, however, that is well worthy of notice. Although the discussion of them did not sufficiently recommend them to the Congress of the United States, it struck upon the hearts of the people throughout the United States, and afforded them an opportunity for displaying their fraternal feelings towards us and all the South, and I cannot mention it without feeling that it prompted them to seek reconciliation and adjustment—an amicable settlement of all our differences upon any terms that we should propose. Was it a humiliating thing just upon the terms offered by the resolutions which I submitted, or upon any other terms equivalent to them. That would have been humiliating enough to have saved the Union whatever else might have been lost. As a testimony of the manner in which this adjustment was hoped for hundreds and thousands of persons in the Northern States signed petitions praying for the passage of the measure. For y thousand voters from the single State of Massachusetts, thousands from Pennsylvania, from all the North all the Northwestern States, breathing a spirit of love and kindness to their fellow-citizens and devotion to the Union, which was willing to sacrifice anything and everything for its preservation. This was so me and it will be to you and to every Union loving man the most impressive and and acceptable evidences of the temper and disposition of the Northern States elsewhere. It showed me that the argument which has been so often used to disunite us—that the North hates the South and that the South hates the North is not true. The Almighty has not made

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

CAPT. JAS. S. JACKSON. — This gallant Unionist announces himself in our columns to-day as a candidate in the Second Congressional District of the State for the office of Representative in Congress. We invite attention to his Card in another column. The Second Congressional District contains no truer man politically or personally. If the standard of the Union shall be entrusted to his hands by the noble host of patriots in that region, we do not doubt that the beaming ensign will be borne to victory. We know it will never be suffered to trail in the dust.

Capt. Jackson, we understand, has just returned from Washington, where he spent the two preceding months. He brings with him from that centre of political hope and fear, we are happy to learn, not only a patriotism unchilled and undiminished, but a firm if not unwavering trust in the preservation of his country. He does not "despair of the Republic." And no lover of the Republic should.

PISTOLS AND SHORT-SWORDS.—A gentleman, generally understood to occupy a prominent place among the Knights of the Golden Circle, declared a few days ago, that, at the late secession meeting at the Court House, there were four hundred seceders armed with short double-edged swords and pistols; and, in confirmation or illustration of what he meant, he opened his coat and displayed his own weapons. Here were pretty formidable preparations for bloodshed, one would think. We don't know when we ever before heard of a parallel in a Christian community.

Of course we cannot suppose it possible that the Union men created any such wild disturbances at the Court House upon the occasion in question as were described by our neighbors of the Courier. There must have been some mistake in the Courier's statement, for surely, if the scenes it described had actually occurred, the four hundred double-bladed short swords would have flashed, and the four hundred pistols would have cracked in vindication of the rights of the seceders. All those terrible arrangements cannot possibly have been made for nothing by Knights so tremendously valiant as those of the Golden Circle. To suppose otherwise would be to offer a mortal affront to that dreadful association. And who in the name of Heaven would dare to do that?

☞ At the close of the late secession convention at Frankfort, Mr. Phil. Thompson, suggested that all of the members of the Bell and Everett party refusing to accept the convention's propositions within sixty days should be surrendered to the Black Republicans, and Blanton Duncan agreed to it. Now it strikes us that men can surrender only what belongs to them, and certainly the Bell and Everett party doesn't belong to Phil and Blanton. Now Phil, fill again, and try to give a more decent sentiment next time.

Blanton Duncan's political dance has been a queer one. That great pigeon-shooter has cut a great many pigeon-wings in his time, but never such awkward and ridiculous ones as lately.

☞ The South Carolinians think that it would be a great outrage if Major Anderson were to blow up Fort Sumter. They have long been blowing up *him*.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
ROOM NO. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, March 27.

In the House after the call for counties, petitions, &c., the motion to reconsider the vote by which the militia Appropriation Bill was defeated, was taken up and adopted by 55 to 38. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill and it was adopted by 51 to 42, just the constitutional majority. A bill offered by Mr. J. W. Cook to repeal the law requiring the attendance of feeble-minded children, was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 70 to 17. I visited this school the other day in company with Dr. Chipley, Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, who is also a director of the school, and I was charmed at the very marked evidences of improvement exhibited by the pupils. It is hardly possible to realize that the unfortunates you see there, were but a few months since, burdens to all, but that maternal affection which clings to the object of it love the more it needs consolation, assistance and support; that they had been confined as dangerous or shunned as revolting. Now, you enter a room, which is a school, and the children there are playful, happy, and the faces of some show glimmerings of the day dawn of intelligence. They singdance, write on slates, count, and have presented to them a hundred different devices which the philanthropic Dr. Rodman, who has entered upon the Superintendence with christian zeal and noble ardor, is continually preparing to educate their minds and purge the mental ray from thick films. To have repealed this Institution at its inception would have been an act of vandalism, equal to the repeal of the Registration act by our Senate the other day.

The rules were suspended in order to allow the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report. Mr. Hodge, the Chairman, stated that he was in a minority as to the course of policy, and Mr. Finn read the report of the majority, which was accompanied with a bill calling a Border Slave State Convention. Mr. Hodge presented the minority report and all three were ordered to be printed. The report of the majority is as follows:

WHEREAS, The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, viz:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

AND WHEREAS, Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be accepted by them as a final settlement as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some of the concessions to conciliation with their Southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation; therefore—

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the aforesaid proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, ratified by this Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, and the preamble thereto, to the President of the United States, with a request that he will communicate the same to Congress when it next convenes.

WHEREAS, A resolution has been offered in the Convention of the State of Virginia, and will probably be adopted, proposing a Convention of the Slave States which has been the result of secession, at this capital, on the 27th of May next, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment; and whereas, the States of Missouri and Arkansas have appointed delegates to such contemplated Convention; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we invite the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, to meet Kentucky at Frankfort, on the 27th day of May next, or at such other time as may be agreed on by a majority of the delegates appointed by Kentucky for the purpose of such Convention.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate, immediately, copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Governors of the States above named.

The following act to provide for the election of delegates to this Convention, and the mode of election, was appended to the minority report:

SEC. 1. That an election shall be held on the first Saturday in May next at all the election precincts in this State to elect twelve delegates to a Convention of the Slave States, and such other slave States as have not passed ordinances of secession, to meet at Frankfort, Ky; and said delegates shall be voted for and elected by the State at large, in the same manner that State officers are now elected, and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of State officers, by the qualified voters of the whole State, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

SEC. 2. That the persons who may be thus elected shall be commissioned by the Governor as delegates to said Convention, and are empowered to meet the delegates from the States aforesaid in convention, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment.

SEC. 3. That the Convention shall be held on the 27th of May next, or at such other time as a majority of the delegates elected in this State may applie to suit the convenience of the delegates from the other States.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

The object of the minority will now doubtless be to filibuster and waste time, so that no report or action on Federal Relations can be adopted. The Disunionists don't like the Border State Convention. They will make a fight on the election of delegates by Districts, and if they fail, then—which they may not do, for I suspect some lurking treachery from seeing certain heads close together, and certain mouths often placed mysteriously close to certain ears—that they will try to beat off the whole project. The Union men are ready for the trial, and I trust that the Democrats who have acted so nobly with us thus far may not be led to abandon us at the last.

A proposition has been made here to give a new and comprehensive name to the loyal party which has been formed in maintainance of the Union under the Constitution. "The State Rights Union Democracy" is the favorite appellative, and although I prefer individuality the name of the Union Party, still I am willing to defer to the evident wish of a large majority of our friends here. How do the Journal and the nobly loyal people of Louisville like the change?

UNION CONVENTION IN FRANKLIN.—A call, signed by a large number of the leading citizens of Franklin county, for a convention of the friends of the Union, on the 30th inst., appears in the Frankfort Commonwealth. The call reads as follows:

The undersigned, being in favor of Southern Rights *in the Union*, and opposed to coercion and civil war, most respectfully request all the citizens of Franklin county who agree with their views, to meet them at the court-house in Frankfort, on Saturday, March 30, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consulting as to the proper course for Kentucky to pursue under the circumstances that now surround her.

GOV. HOUSTON TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 16, 1861.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Often in the midst of past troubles, when gloom hung over the country, it has been my fortune to address you; but never before, even in the perilous days of the old Republic, have the rights and liberties of the people been in such danger that I, as their Chief Executive, have been forced to appeal to them against usurpation. The time has come.

Worn out with the cares of office, I had retired to the bosom of my family to spend the remnant of my days in peace. Amid forty-five years of toil in the public service, I had not yet lost the hope that the happiness and peace of the humblest citizen would be vouchsafed to the closing years of a life which had been intimately identified with constant strife and turmoil. You were not satisfied to let me rest. You appealed to me to come forth and raise once again the standard of the people. You urged me to forget the claims of home and the duties I owed to the children I am to leave among you, and meet the shock of party for your sake. History will say that I did so, but when I refuse would it be magnified by a people who had long cherished and honored me, I yielded to your solicitations, and was elected by your suffrages and entered upon the discharge of my duties as Governor, inspired with hope that by arduous devotion to your interests and the aid of Providence I might prove myself equal to the task before me.

The difficulties that have surrounded me are known to you all. Deprived of the co-operation of either branch of the Legislature, my efforts to reform abuses and effect measures calculated to promote the public good have been paralyzed. Instead of support and aid from the Legislature and the officers of Government, every effort has been made, with a few exceptions, by the most obstinate opposition to thwart me out your will. If your will has not been fully executed, if corruption has not been driven from high places, if sound legislation has not been given you, if your treasury is bankrupt and debt hangs over you, the responsibility rests upon those who had the power. I have done my duty.

When I became your Chief Executive, the solemnities of an oath were imposed upon me. The Constitution became my rule of action. It was instructed to my keeping, and, though excitement and passion should demand me to yield it up, that oath required me to keep it sacred. Through all the unfortunate agitation, it was my duty to be calm and prudent.

When, on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, I was in the midst of the Legislature, I refused to do so until such time as I believed the public interests required it. To all I said, that if the people decided that a change in the Government ought to stand in their way. When satisfied that the necessity existed, I called it together, and upon its assembling urged upon it the importance of immediate action in reference to your relations with the United States and with respect to the Frontier and the Treasury.

In the meantime, the Convention had been called, which assembled on the 28th of January. That Convention, besides being revolutionary in its character, did not receive the sanction of a majority of the people. As the representative of a minority, however large, it could not claim the right to speak for the people. It was the creature of the Constitution and unknown to the laws which I had sworn to support. While sworn to support the Constitution, it was my duty to stand aloof from all revolutionary movements, calculated to subvert the Constitution. The people who were free from such solemn obligations, might revolutionize and thereby absolve me from mine, my oath only having reference to my action in the capacity of their Chief Executive; but as a sworn officer my duty was too plain to be misunderstood. Because others more lightly regarded the bond they made with their God, was no reason why one of my conscience condemned the act. If I had believed that the time had come for revolution, I should have thrown off the burthen of an official oath, resigned my office, and as one of the people a free and independent citizen, have aided to arouse my countrymen to action. I believed that the constitution and the laws would provide a remedy, and therefore was not ready for revolution.

I do not impugn the motives of all the members of this Convention. Nor do I believe that the spirit of malevolence which has characterized a portion of its members should be attributed to the Convention as a whole. My intercourse with the members of the Convention and the committees was frank and courteous, and while its halls have daily resounded with denunciations of my conduct, I have held my peace. A large number of its members are men whom I have known and respected. I yet respect them. I believe them still actuated by high and noble desires, and though associated with the majority, whose usurpations I condemn, I am ready to accord to them the desire to perform no action but such as their views of duty seemed to require.

The Legislature refused to submit the question of our relations with the United States Government to a direct vote of the people, but authorize the Convention to do so. The Legislature having recognized the Convention itself, I was willing to sanction the act, because I saw that in no other way would the people get an opportunity to express their will. I did so, protesting against the assumption of any power on the part of the Convention. I knew full well the designs of the leaders of that movement. I saw that in their hands neither Constitution or laws would be sacred; and I put upon record my refusal to sanction any attempt on their part to touch the character of your liberties or infringe upon the rights secured to you by the men who framed the State Constitution.

My worst anticipations as to the assumption of power by this Convention have been realized. Its ordinances and its usurpations would be impossible, as a great portion of its proceedings have been in secret. This much has been revealed:

It has elected delegates to the Provisional Council of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, before Texas had withdrawn from the Union, and who on the 2d day of March annexed Texas to the Confederate States and constituted themselves members of Congress. These are not officially known by the Convention until the 4th of March that a majority of the people had voted in favor of secession. While a portion of the delegates were representing in the Congress of the Confederate States two of them, still claiming to be United States Senators, have continued to represent Texas in the United States Senate, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, an administration that the people of Texas have declared odious and not to be borne. Yet Texas has been exposed to obloquy and forced to occupy the ridiculous attitude before the world of attempting to maintain her position in the Union of United States, and at the same time claim to be one of the Confederate States.

Without the authority of the Council of Safety, a portion of whom have assumed the Executive powers of the Government, and to supplant the Executive authority, have entered into negotiations with the Federal Government. This Convention appointed commissioners acting under it, have caused the Federal troops to remove from posts in the country exposed to Indian depredations, and had them imbodied with their arms and field batteries on the coast, where, if their desire is to maintain a position in the country, they can not only do so successfully, but destroy the commerce of the State. They have usurped the power to keep the Federal troops from the frontier; but though in possession of ample stores, munitions of war, and transportation, have failed to supply troops in place of those removed. As a consequence, helpless women and children is heard upon the border. Devastation and ruin have thus come upon the people, and though the Convention, with all the means in its power has been in session two weeks, no succor has been sent a devastated frontier.

This Committee of Safety has brought danger instead of safety. It has involved the State in an enormous expense for an army where no army was needed, and left unprotected those who needed protection. It has exposed the State to ridicule, and wounded the chivalry and historic pride of the people, by sending an army of over a thousand men to attack a single post upon the Rio Grande, which has been abandoned by the enemy, until such time as its commander saw fit to withdraw. It has assumed to appoint agents to foreign States, and created offices, military and civil, unknown to the laws, at its will, keeping secret its proceedings.

This Convention has deprived the people of the right to know its doings by holding its sessions in secret.

It has appointed military officers and agents under its assumed authority.

It has declared by ordinance that the people of Texas ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and has changed the State Constitution and established a new OATH of allegiance to the Confederate States, requiring all persons now in office to take the same or suffer the penalty of removal from office, and, controlled by a spirit of petty tyranny, has required the Executive and a portion of the other officers at the seat of Government to appear at its bar at a certain hour and take the same.

It has passed laws to alter organic laws and to put the same in execution. It has acted upon the theory of free government, by combining in itself all the Departments of Government, and exercising the powers lodged in each. Our fathers have taught us that freedom requires that these powers shall not be all lodged in and exercised by any one body. Whenever it is so, the people suffer under a despotism.

Fellow-citizens, I have refused to recognize this Convention. I believe it has derived none of its powers from the people, has assumed either from the people or the Legislature, the right to exercise a usurpation, which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to stake my life in defense of the rights and liberties of the people of Texas. I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation.

I have declared my determination to stand by Texas in whatever position she assumes. Her people have declared in favor of a separation from the Union. I have followed her banners before, and will go exile from Texas with her flag. I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and whether I am ever blessed before me, I shall follow the "Lone Star" with the same devotion as of yore.

I may not be sustained now; but when millions of debt press upon you, when the United States bonds forming your school fund have been squandered, and the money upon which your common school system is based is gone, when your public domain is wasted and taxes are ground out of you, when at least will remember that I attempted to save you from these consequences.

Will the people reflect upon the circumstances attending the election of these delegates, and ask themselves whether the conference of these with the extraordinary powers they have since assumed? Was aught said about changing the Constitution of Texas, or appointing delegates to a Provisional Government, with power to substitute themselves members of Congress? Was the power conferred to make Texas a part of a Southern Confederacy, by which they became the same to a vote of the people? Yet, these powers have not only been claimed, but exercised.

You have been transferred like sheep from the shambles. A government has been established upon you, which is to be supported from your pockets, and yet you have not been consulted. You are to be taxed in the shape of tariffs on the necessaries and luxuries of life, which you have not hitherto purchased free of duty. You are to have high postage and all else in proportion; and to forego the freedom and priceless privilege of your own President and Vice President, a Provisional Congress taking the matter out of your hands. You are to support a Constitution which ignores the very name of the people, and a Government where you are to pay tribute to King Cotton and enjoy the privileges of equality, until you are involved so far that independence will be impossible, and you will be compelled to accept the States of Texas, with her territory equal in extent to all the other Cotton States, at the rear of the Confederacy on the terms of a slave basis. This is no imaginary picture presented before you. You were told the Union must be dissolved, that it might be reconstructed. Now you are told that reconstruction is impossible and Union is dead.

It is well known to the people that I had ordered an election for delegates to a Convention of the Southern States. The Legislature repealed the law under which the election had been ordered, and the Convention then assumed the power to elect the delegates, which it did on the very day provided for the election of them by the people. I believed that the people should elect their public servants. The Convention was not willing to trust the people.

You have withdrawn Texas from her connection with the United States. Your act changes the character of the obligation I assumed at the time of my inauguration. As your Chief Executive, I am no longer bound to support the Constitution of the United States. If your act did not relieve that obligation it was nothing. If this is not the result of the action of the people, the position of the officers of the State Government, and especially that portion who are members of this Convention has indeed been an anomalous one. Have they still been acting under their oath to support the Constitution of the United States? As your Executive, no matter what my views may have been, I am bound to reflect your expressed will. I have endeavored to do so. Were I asked to swear to support your Constitution, I might waive my objections to the source from which the oath came. I am called upon to swear to support the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States, which I have never seen, and as your Chief Executive to render my allegiance to that Government, when you have never in any manner or form declared your desire to become annexed to the same.

Fellow-citizens, in the name of your rights trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pander to the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracised sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience and the loss of my self-respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When the Government hope, to which I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority, but still claiming that I am Chief Executive, I cannot foresee the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracise me will be but true to the interests of Texas, I have endeavored to do, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow-citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they aided to form, and loved, and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last almost of a race who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I will not forsake those principles which I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is that the blow comes in the name of the State I have loved so well. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake and am willing to do so again.

I PROTEST IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS AGAINST ALL THE ACTS AND DOINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, AND DECLARE THEM NULL AND VOID! I feel sincerely protest against the act of its members, who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed. In all this I accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people is an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18, I am required to appear at its bar to-day and take the TEST OATH. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as sufficient, but in its President has been more gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments, though in appeal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural.

SAM HOUSTON.

ARKANSAS.—We yesterday received the following from one of the very ablest, most influential, and most patriotic men in Arkansas. It will be read with interest. Much, very much depends upon the action of Arkansas in this emergency. The Union men of that State achieved a decisive victory in the popular election of delegates to the recent State Convention, but, on account of that body's extraordinary action brought about perhaps by extraordinary means, they have now got their great work to do over again. It devolves on them to decide by a vote next August whether their State shall or shall not secede. Well, there is at least time for thought and deliberation, and we are very sanguine as to the result. We should be perfectly confident in regard to it but for the fact that the disunionists have got the control of nearly all of the presses of the State and but for the additional and not loss important fact that the whole of the active hosts of the Southern Confederacy, knowing that Arkansas is an absolute necessity to them if they would maintain a separate government, will bring to bear upon her all the iniquitous influences and promote the perpetration of all the frauds within her borders during the canvass and on the day of the election that they shall deem indispensable to the accomplishment of their purposes.

We know that the disunion exertions in Arkansas will be tremendous and the frauds astounding, but, as we have said,*we* are still sanguine as to the issue. The people of that State are a bold, resolute, and manly people, and we trust, that, viewing in the light of sound judgment and strong common sense, the terrible consequences of disunion to themselves and to the country, they will resist the promoters of disunion as firmly and if necessary as desperately as they would resist the invasion of a foreign army.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LITTLE ROCK, March 22, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Our Convention has adjourned and we are *still in the Union*. We laid down what we consider our grievances—a plan for an adjustment—joined Virginia in her call for a convention, fixed the 27th day of May for the meeting, and elected five delegates to represent us in that *convention*. And on the first Monday in August next, we take the vote of the people for "secession" or "co-operation." If we will determine our action. We had all odds to contend against. Every influence brought to bear upon us. Unappreciable time and agitation, crowded the convention to sway its action, but to no purpose. I think we have done well.

By a resolution introduced by ——, the Convention recommended to the Governor of our people, the propriety of acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States; not that we believed they were in any sense of the word entitled to it, but to secure peace and quiet to the North part of the country—to prevent the worst of evils, "civil war." This sure and the wind is at once taken out of the sails of secessionists. When you remember we failed to supply troops in place of those removed. As a consequence, helpless women and children is heard upon the border. Devastation and ruin have thus come upon the people, and though the Convention, with all the means in its power has been in session two weeks, no succor has been sent a devastated frontier.

This Committee of Safety has brought danger instead of safety. It has involved the State in an enormous expense for an army where no army was needed, and left unprotected those who needed protection. It has exposed the State to ridicule, and wounded the chivalry and historic pride of the people, by sending an army of over a thousand men to attack a single post upon the Rio Grande, which has been abandoned by the enemy, until such time as its commander saw fit to withdraw. It has assumed to appoint agents to foreign States, and created offices, military and civil, unknown to the laws, at its will, keeping secret its proceedings.

This Convention has deprived the people of the right to know its doings by holding its sessions in secret.

It has appointed military officers and agents under its assumed authority.

It has declared by ordinance that the people of Texas ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and has changed the State Constitution and established a new OATH of allegiance to the Confederate States, requiring all persons now in office to take the same or suffer the penalty of removal from office, and, controlled by a spirit of petty tyranny, has required the Executive and a portion of the other officers at the seat of Government to appear at its bar at a certain hour and take the same.

It has passed laws to alter organic laws and to put the same in execution. It has acted upon the theory of free government, by combining in itself all the Departments of Government, and exercising the powers lodged in each. Our fathers have taught us that freedom requires that these powers shall not be all lodged in and exercised by any one body. Whenever it is so, the people suffer under a despotism.

Fellow-citizens, I have refused to recognize this Convention. I believe it has derived none of its powers from the people, or the Legislature, which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to stake my life in defense of the rights and liberties of the people of Texas. I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation.

I have declared my determination to stand by Texas in whatever position she assumes. Her people have declared in favor of a separation from the Union. I have followed her banners before, and will go exile from Texas with her flag. I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and whether I am ever blessed before me, I shall follow the "Lone Star" with the same devotion as of yore.

I may not be sustained now; but when millions of debt press upon you, when the United States bonds forming your school fund have been squandered, and the money upon which your common school system is based is gone, when your public domain is wasted and taxes are ground out of you, when at least will remember that I attempted to save you from these consequences.

Will the people reflect upon the circumstances attending the election of these delegates, and ask themselves whether the conference of these with the extraordinary powers they have since assumed? Was aught said about changing the Constitution of Texas, or appointing delegates to a Provisional Government, with power to substitute themselves members of Congress? Was the power conferred to make Texas a part of a Southern Confederacy, by which they became the same to a vote of the people? Yet, these powers have not only been claimed, but exercised.

You have been transferred like sheep from the shambles. A government has been established upon you, which is to be supported from your pockets, and yet you have not been consulted. You are to be taxed in the shape of tariffs on the necessaries and luxuries of life, which you have not hitherto purchased free of duty. You are to have high postage and all else in proportion; and to forego the freedom and priceless privilege of your own President and Vice President, a Provisional Congress taking the matter out of your hands. You are to support a Constitution which ignores the very name of the people, and a Government where you are to pay tribute to King Cotton and enjoy the privileges of equality, until you are involved so far that independence will be impossible, and you will be compelled to accept the States of Texas, with her territory equal in extent to all the other Cotton States, at the rear of the Confederacy on the terms of a slave basis. This is no imaginary picture presented before you. You were told the Union must be dissolved, that it might be reconstructed. Now you are told that reconstruction is impossible and Union is dead.

It is well known to the people that I had ordered an election for delegates to a Convention of the Southern States. The Legislature repealed the law under which the election had been ordered, and the Convention then assumed the power to elect the delegates, which it did on the very day provided for the election of them by the people. I believed that the people should elect their public servants. The Convention was not willing to trust the people.

MISSISSIPPI.—We have just received a letter from a postmaster in Mississippi, who writes under date of the 25th inst:

A doctor, who knows, said to me a few days since, that the people were complaining and that all they wanted was a leader to go back. The seceders have been organized, and you know that three men can whip five hundred, by taking one at a time.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LEBANON, March 25, 1861.

Concurring in the suggestion contained in your paper a few days since, in reference to the coming Congressional elections, that men should be selected without reference to past party considerations, but with an eye single to their fitness for the office, and their present political opinions relative to the momentous question of Union or disunion, I take the liberty of presenting the name of Capt. E. A. Graves, of Marion county, as a gentleman eminently qualified to represent this (Fifth) Congressional District in the next Congress.

Capt. Graves has represented this county several times in the State Legislature to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and performed valuable service for his country in the war with Mexico. Capt. Graves is well posted in the political and legal history of our country, and has a strong and vigorous mind. As a first-class farmer he is fully identified with the agricultural interests of the District and State. But above all he is loyal and true to the Union and the Constitution.

In past party relations Captain G. has been a Democrat of the Jackson stamp. He is now true to the Union and Coast

LEBANON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

AUTHORITATIVE, IMPORTANT, AND CHEERING.—The New York Courier and Enquirer is universally known to be the chief organ of Gov. Seward, the Secretary of State. That paper has an able correspondent at Washington, who has Mr. Seward's whole confidence and always writes considerately and thoughtfully. What he professes to know he *does* know.

In the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 25th ult., a letter of its distinguished Washington correspondent is published in a very prominent manner. From that letter we copy this pregnant passage:

Now this is the truth of the matter in a brief sentence; let your readers believe or disbelieve as they think best. No "coercive" steps will be taken with regard to the collection of the revenue in the Southern ports—not, be it understood, because the government yields any right whatever in the matter, but because it is deemed inexpedient and unavailing to exert force against a people or section disaffected towards the General Government, which people and section the Government hope, not without reason, to see returning to their allegiance when time shall thoroughly convince them that the Administration does not mean and never did mean to interfere with a single rightful claim of theirs under the Constitution. I use authoritative language when I repeat to you, that those in authority are fully sensible of the real condition of the country's mind, and choose to consider the act of secession as the act of "disaffected brothers, and not rebellious enemies of a common country."

If this is true, as we fully believe that it is, the Administration will undoubtedly draw down upon itself the vengeful denunciations of a very considerable proportion of its own party, but it will quiet all present fears and apprehensions of war, allay fierce agitations, arrest the march of secession, and do much to create a feeling favorable to a reestablishment of the Confederacy upon principles just to both sections. Fellow-citizens of Kentucky and the rest of the Border slave States, this is no time for us to be rushing into wild, fierce, and precipitate action. We are a thousand times safer as we are than we should be from leaping, like the States of the South, into a raging, boiling, whirling, seething, and flaming vortex of revolution.

JUDGE SPRAGUE ON SECESSION AND TREASON.—We learn from the Boston Atlas, that, at the opening of the U. S. District Court on Tuesday, Judge Sprague devoted his charge to the Grand Jury especially to the subjects of resistance to the laws and endeavors to subvert the national authority. The secession view of the National Government to the effect that it is little or nothing more than a mere confederacy he asserts to be a fundamental and dangerous error. After defining the complex nature of the Government, or the two Governments each acting within its own sphere, he claims for the General Government that the constitution and laws under it "cannot be annulled, nor the force of either of them be in any degree impaired by any law of a State, no matter in what form or with what solemnity such law may have been enacted, or by what name it may be designated; whether it be a constitution, an ordinance, a statute, or a resolve." Assuming this position, he asserts that all such ordinances or resolves are utterly nugatory and cannot afford any legal protection to those who act under them, and that therefore the criminal code of the United States is in full force over all persons and places within the limits of the thirty-four States, "notwithstanding any attempt to invade them by any organization, whether in the form of State Legislatures, conventions, or other voluntary associations."

The Judge next defines the terms "treason" and "treasonable purpose," and states the well-settled interpretation as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. In this connection he says it is not necessary that a person should be present with a body of men assembled to subvert the government, but that "any person owing allegiance to the United States, however distant he may be, may become a traitor by being in conspiracy with them and rendering them assistance." In this respect, his views coincide with those of Judge Smalley, recently delivered in New York, and probably do not differ materially from those of any sound Judges, although some of them may not so readily express them.

An obvious difficulty in the punishment of treason where the people may be extensively engaged in it is found in the provision of the Constitution requiring the trial of the charge to take place within the State or judicial district within which the crime is alleged to have been committed. If the condition of any State be such that the judicial tribunals of the United States cannot or will not perform their functions, crimes there committed, however atrocious, cannot be punished by the regular administration of justice.

Judge Sprague's definition of treason is unquestionably correct, and, if it is, tens of thousands of traitors are daily at work in numerous States that do not profess to have seceded from the Union. The very number of the secessionists in these States would of course, if a prosecution were to be instituted, prevent legal conviction and punishment inasmuch as only the unanimous verdict of a jury could convict; but they are none the less traitors to all intents and purposes on that account. They are laboring with their whole might to subvert the Constitution of the United States, which all of them are bound by their allegiance, and many others by their oaths of office and oaths of naturalization, to support.

No doubt Judge Sprague's construction of the law of treason, however obviously correct, will seem harsh and oppressive and tyrannical to all our secessionists in the Border Slave States, but we perceive that an exactly similar decision has been rendered in the seceding States, and sustained and applauded by the disunion presses there. An Alabama Judge has pronounced that any attempt by act or argument to induce the seceding States to abandon their position as an independent confederacy, and to unite in a reconstruction of the old Union, is treason to the Southern government, liable to be proceeded against and punished as such and not one secession organ dissents from the decision.

There can, we suppose, be no question, that, if any citizen of a non-seceding State were to be actually punished as a traitor for taking an active part in favor of the subversion of the Government at Washington, the Southern Government would immediately retaliate by hanging the first loyal citizen of the North that could be caught, and, if our national troubles continue and our sectional exasperations increase, the time will probably soon come when the execution of any citizen in the South for opposing the Cotton States Government and working for reconstruction will be followed by the immediate execution of the first Cotton Government man that can be caught in the North.

The moral of these things is plain. The people of the old United States cannot get along under two governments. We must have but one. This will save us from thousands and tens of thousands of incalculable ills.

☞ The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal says:

Senator Johnson in his zeal yesterday, when supporting the Militia Bill, made an allusion to the part that Kentuckians took in the battle of New Orleans, and repeated without explanation the words used, I believe, by Gen. Jackson, that Kentucky "ingloriously fled." The worthy Senator might have stated that the United States Government contractors had failed to provide arms for the volunteers from this State and Tennessee. Gen. Carroll overtook the supplies going down the river, and unceremoniously appropriated them for his (Tennessee) command; but Gen. Adair either had not this forethought or did not come in contact with the barges, which were lazily floating down the Mississippi. The consequence was, that Tennessee was prepared to defend the left bank of the river, while Kentucky was compelled to retire up the right bank before the enemy, in consequence of the want of weapons to resist them. The 8th of January became immortalized in the annals of warfare, and New Orleans had been preserved from the attacks o the veteran legions of Packenham, long before the arms shipped by the Government from Pittsburg reached their point of destination. This fact in history is, of course, well known; but I must confess to my surprise at hearing the charge against Kentucky reiterated in her Senate Chamber without the statement of these facts. The militia were under arms again in the Senate yesterday afternoon on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading, which was adopted—20 to 15. Senator Whitaker then offered an amendment, as a new section, providing that no member of the enrolled or reserve militia shall hold or exercise any command in the active militia, and no one, except the Governor, or one elected by the members of the active militia, shall hold or exercise any command in the active militia; and this command shall be exercised by the officers commanding, according to their rank. This was finally rejected by the close vote of 18 to 17. Senator Rousseau offered as an amendment that $10,000 be appropriated for an army and drill room at Louisville, and $3,000 for similar buildings at Covington, provided the city of Louisville convey to the State a lot suitably situated for the purpose. Senator Johnson opposed this amendment. He objected that Louisville should receive the lion's share of the appropriation, and yet my readers will recollect that the principal bill proposed that Louisville should take $20,000 from her sinking fund for this very purpose. The appropriation was rejected—30 to 5.

Senator Whitaker then moved another section which provided that any members of the State Guard, mustered before the passage of this act, shall have the right to withdraw from the State Guard without the consent of the officer. This amendment, under the operation of the previous question was adopted by 19 to 14, and the bill as amended was then passed to its third reading. At this stage Senator Pennebaker offered as an engrossed rider a provision that the right to withdraw shall continue in force only sixty days after the passage of the act. Speaker Porter ruled this out of order. The bill was finally passed by 23 to 12, after the consumption of nearly three days and the most strenuous exertions to have the bill perfected so that it would be stripped of those features which the best lawyers in the Legislature pronounce it to be. When it goes to the Senate, it will be found that another old gentleman, a native Kentuckian, boasts that he was the first to advise the seizure of the United States money in the mint at New Orleans. Isn't there danger that Kentucky's sons may make her too vain?

☞ The editor of a secession organ, speaking of the old Union, abuses all "ropes of sand." If ever justice shall overtake him, we guess he will wish heartily that the rope used upon the occasion were a rope of sand.

☞ We see that Memphis has received some eight or ten barrels of rice. When are we to receive our share?—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Well, we thought you were all getting rather hot down there. A little ice may do you no harm.

☞ The members of a military organization in Georgia call themselves the "Secession Huzzars." Possibly a company of women might be got up in that or some other State to call themselves the Secession Hussies.

☞ They who can't be borne as men should never have been borne as babies.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.—In a letter from Rev. J. H. Derr, Allentown, Penn., speaking of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough Lozenges, he says: "Whether a humbug or not, they seem to have done me good. I am inclined to hoarseness from public speaking, or an over-exertion of the vocal organs, and I have found them very serviceable as a palliative, calculated to allay irritation, thus avoiding inflammation. My brethren in the ministry to whom I have recommended them seem to have derived more or less benefit." m30 d&wl

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

☞ The recent speech of Gov. Morehead at Frankfort is pronounced on all sides one of the very ablest and most effective of his life. It doubtless was, and this is equivalent to saying that the speech was among the most powerful ones ever delivered in the Commonwealth. We publish to-day a full and accurate synopsis of this really great effort. Let no citizen omit to ponder it deeply.

☞ The Philadelphia Press confesses its "suspicions of French statesmen and Diplomatists." We share in these suspicions. The usefulness of language for the concealment of thought, as the Press aptly says, was so thoroughly taught by Talleyrand that we must expect to see the lesson practised for at least another generation or two. The Bonapartes are not a talkative family, and the reticence of the present Emperor is remarkable, even for a Napoleon. His cousin, the Prince, has never given the world any cause for alarm by the exhibition of brilliant talents, and we have generally contented ourselves with considering him as a young man of fine expectations, the husband of a Sardinian princess, and the son of the late King of Westphalia.

The Prince has just favored the world with a very remarkable speech on Italy and the Italian question. The

WASHINGTON, March 26.

For several weeks reports prevailed that many Union men in some seceded States intended to apply to the Government for appointments therein as Judicial officers. The truth of these statements seems to be confirmed in part by the fact that the President has nominated Geo. W. Lane as Judge of the Northern and Southern District of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Senate—The consideration of Mr. Douglas's resolution was resumed.

Mr. Breckinridge replied to Douglas's speech of yesterday. He denied that the Republicans had yielded any of their essential principles, and it was unjust to the people South to announce that they had done so. He called on Republican Senators themselves to answer whether they had made any such abandonment.

Mr. Collamer replied—not as we are aware of. Mr. Breckinridge then alluded to the argument of Douglas that the Republicans had not asserted their platform in any bills recently passed organizing territories. He said they had not because they feared the bill would not be passed in such form, and the President might veto it if passed. While they desired the immediate passage as impressing their patronage. Mr. Breckinridge was confident that the Republicans would not veto. Fifteen States would soon be out of the Union. So far they had yielded nothing, nor manifested a disposition to do so.

Mr. Douglas replied that he could not conceal his surprise. The Senator from Kentucky denied all the positions he had assumed. His object was to demonstrate no cause for such action, and that Kentucky has justice and equality in the territories according to the test prescribed by the Senator. The Senator knew that the territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah had been organized on the basis of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. These territories were organized on the principle of non-intervention by Congress. The people are to decide the slavery question as they please, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, leaving the courts to ascertain what that limitation is. This is all the South has asked. The Republicans have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso and Congressional interference, and repudiate the Congressional prohibition of slavery. The Senator would not deny this. He did not ask the Senator from Kentucky to say the Republicans have abandoned all their essential principles; he did not ask him to do anything to promote their interest; he did not believe in the political creed of that party, and did not believe the best interests of the country would be promoted by the success of their power, still he preferred Union under a Republican administration to none at all.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senate.—The Chair presented a message from President Lincoln, relating to a resolution passed by the Senate, asking if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate the despatches of Maj. Robt. Anderson to the War Department during the time he has been in command at Fort Sumter. The President says:

"I have come to the conclusion that at the present moment the publication of it would be inexpedient."

NEW YORK, March 27.

The steamer Bienville is still in the custody of the custom-house authorities, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Tribune's correspondence says: Capt. Fox reports the supply of provisions at Fort Sumter sufficient to enable Major Anderson to sustain his command until the 15th of April. He says the fort can be reinforced by military operations which will require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by strategy with hazards of a desperate conflict. From all the facts, it is evident that Sumter must be abandoned or civil war inaugurated.

Secretary Chase has offered the First Comptrollership to Elisha Whittlesey. R. Mott, of Ohio, had declined.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

The Texas Legislature passed resolutions approving of the act of the Convention in deposing Houston. A bill passed raising a regiment of mounted riflemen of 1,000 men, for frontier protection.

Since the departure of the Federal troops, Indians in large numbers have been devastating the frontier, driving back and killing the settlers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

The steamer Arizona, with Brazos dates to the 21st, has arrived. The steamers General Burke and Daniel Webster arrived at Galveston with the Federal troops. The Arizona brought to Indianola Companies E and G of the 2d cavalry. There are no Federal troops on the Rio Grande. The Starr troops are in garrison. Indian depredations continue on the upper border.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.

Mr. Preston made a speech favoring the majority report and of making a clear and distinct demand upon the North, with the alternative of a separation. He believed that there was full hope from both sections for a fair, final settlement.

Mr. Wise took ground that the guarantees demanded by the report were insufficient to meet the necessities of the South.

Mr. Mason followed in a speech against secession. He said no cause existed for it.

In the Convention this morning Mr. Holt, of Wartzell, offered the Constitution of the Confederate States as a substitute for the Federal Committee's report.

Mr. Wise called for the reading of it.

Mr. Clemens intimated that the purpose of such a call was to delay a vote on the report.

Mr. Wise deemed such an imputation as unfounded. (Sensation.)

The substitute, being the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, was then read and debated till a late hour.

Convention still (11 o'clock) in session. There is much confusion and excitement.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senate.—When the doors were opened, Mr. Breckinridge moved to take up his resolution of yesterday, saying, if his motion prevailed, he would move Mr. Clingman's substitute. He asked the yeas and nays, saying he should consider it a test question as to whether or not the Senate was willing to express an opinion.

Mr. Rice was in favor of Mr. Breckinridge's resolution, but thought Mr. Clingman's went too far; questioning the right of the Senate to express an opinion on collecting the revenue to the President.

Mr. Breckinridge said it would be for the Senate to decide as to the acceptance of Mr. Clingman's substitute.

Mr. Wade hoped it would be taken up so as to have a square vote upon it.

Mr. Rice deemed it improper for the Senate to advise the President on matters which rest upon him by law.

Mr. Clingman wanted to go farther than the Breckinridge resolution, believing that the Presidency under the existing law has not power to collect the revenue in the seceded States.

Mr. Rice said the Senate was traveling out of the way to advise the President. He opposed Mr. Breckinridge if his resolution extended to Key West and Tortugas? If so, he would never withdraw the troops from thence.

Mr. Bingham opposed the resolution embraced these points, as they were within the limits of Florida. He was willing to say that these points may be evacuated, and seldier if the Federal Government can or will afford relief.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The following persons were confirmed by the Senate: W. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; G. W. Van Horn, Consul to Marseilles; J. Leslie, Consul to Leghorn; W. H. Carpenter to Foo Choo, and R. M. Shuffeldt, Consul General at Havana; W. H. Magan, Consul to Ningpo; J. V. Arnold, Consul at Odessa; T. B. Lawrence, Consul General at Florence; M. Howard, Consul to Messina; R. C. Parsons, Consul to Rio Janeiro; W. H. Fry, Secretary of Legation to Turin.

Collectors of Customs: H. Burnsey, New York; J. White, Chicago; E. Palmer, Milwaukee; J. Herion, Dubuque; M. A. Dart, Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

The following postmasters were confirmed.—R. F. Sanders, Memphis; George Jackson, Albany; Almon Clapp, Buffalo; J. M. Sterrett, Erie; B. L. Lhorgar, Cairo; S. Lindale, Belleville.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Despatches report the unanimous confirmation of Hiram Burney as Collector of New York, and Mr. Holloway as Commissioner of Patents.

A despatch says that Mr. Lane was nominated District Judge of Alabama, at the suggestion of Mr. Cobb of that State.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The following persons were confirmed to-night: L. C. Chittenden, Register of Treasury.

Officers for Nevada—George Turner, Chief Justice; J. N. Mott and Horatio Jones, associates; D. Bates, Marshal; B. B. Baker, Attorney; O. Clemens, Secretary; J. North, Surveyor.

Officers for Dacotah—W. Jayne, Governor; T. Bliss, Chief Justice; L. O. Williston and A. A. Burton, associates; N. N. Vail, Attorney; W. A. Sharp, Marshal; G. D. Hill, Surveyor; J. Hutchinson, Secretary.

Officers for Nebraska—Alvin Saunders, Governor; W. P. Kelley, Chief Justice; J. S. Millsen, associate.

For Colorado—Chas. Loarmour, Associate Justice; C. Townsend, Marshal; T. B. Edwards, Attorney.

The following were confirmed in the Patent Office.

D. P. Holloway, Commissioner; S. M. Hodges, G. R. Harding, Y. C. Theaker, Examiners-in-Chief.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th, arrived at 6:30 this morning. The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 11th and the Asia on the 12th. The Kangaroo arrived at Queenstown on the 13th, and the Nova Scotian and Fulton arrived out on the 12th.

In Parliament navy estimates had been voted. Gregory had notice on the books that he would at an early day call the attention of Government to the subject of prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

All was quiet at Warsaw, but it is asserted that the agitation, though mollified, was increasing. Russian troops continue to arrive.

There were differences between Sir Henry Bulwer and the American Minister at Turkey. Bulwer declined attending the latter's reception on Washington's birthday.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

George C. Bestor was confirmed as postmaster of Peoria, Illinois, and Clark Carr of Galesburg, Illinois.

Thomas A. Jackson has been appointed Chief Engineer in the navy.

A number of army and other confirmations, including Major Day to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Abercrombie, promoted to the Colonelcy, were made.

[Special Despatch to the Herald.]

CHARLESTON, March 28.

No change in the aspect of affairs at Fort Sumter. President Davis has made a requisition on this State for troops for a purpose unknown. He has also called for 500 from Florida, and 2,000 from Georgia.

The Florida convention ratified the Confederate Constitution.

The Mississippi convention will ratify it unanimously, but is divided on the question of its reference to the people.

NEW YORK, March 28.

It is rumored that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, of Canada, is unable to meet the interest due on the 25th on the stock of the Atlanta and St. Lawrence Company leased by them.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.

Galveston, March 26.—The Convention elected Ford, Colonel, and Baylor, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Rangers, to serve twelve months on the frontier, in addition to the one ordered by Secretary Walker.

On the 21st Houston and Hamilton delivered speeches at Austin, violently denouncing the Convention, the Confederacy, and their constitution.

On the 23d the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, debated and adopted a Constitution almost unanimously. On engrossing ordinance the vote was nearly unanimous for it.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Senate—Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union, that resistance to their enforcement, whether under the name of anti-coercion or any other name, is disunion; and that it is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States, and to enforce the laws thereof, as well in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipi, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, as within the other States of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull said he offered the resolution as an expression of the views he entertained. It desired to have it printed, and would be glad if he could have a vote upon it.

Several executive messages were received.

The Senate again went into Executive session. Subsequently a resolution, involving $6,000 to 7,000 dollars for the purchase of the annals of Congress and register of debates, was discussed and postponed until December.

The President having no further communication to make, the Senate at four o'clock adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Senate to-day confirmed Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain; James Spike as Minister Resident at the Hague; Robert Schenck as Minister to Russia; R. M. Palmer as Minister to the Argentine Republic; J. E. Harvey as Minister to Portugal; G. A. Fogg as Minister to Switzerland; A. B. Dickinson as Minister to Nicaragua; E. Jordan as Solicitor of the Treasury; B. F. Isherwood as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; James W. Lane as Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Alabama; Edwin C. Larned as Attorney for Illinois; Harman Cox as Attorney, and E. R. Crossman, Marshal of the Northern District of Tennessee; J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

Surveyors of Customs—J. O. Anthony, New Albany, Indiana; H. M. Cooper, Chattanooga; Thomas McElrath, Appraiser at New York.

The following postmasters were confirmed: J. S. Scripps, Chicago; Charles Hall, Oakvill, Ia.; P. Miller, Chillicothe; C. S. Pyle, Mt. Vernon; B. Bateman, Zanesville; W. F. Conly; Dayton, T. C. McEwen, Sandusky.

No action was taken on the proposition to submit the San Juan dispute to arbitration. The subject goes over till the next session.

Contrary to expectation, the President made no nomination to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Archibald, late chief engineer in the Navy, has received a despatch from Mr. Mallory, offering him a similar position in the Confederate States, which was promptly declined.

No orders have been issued, or will be issued at present in the land troops at Fort Pickens, and statements to that effect are untrue.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that orders were sent on the 14th to land the 400 troops on board the Brooklyn and reinforce Fort Pickens. No intelligence to the contrary of this order has yet reached the Government, as all communication by mail and telegraph is cut off by the secessionists. The correspondent also states that orders were sent, ten days ago, to retain a portion of the dispersed troops in Texas, subject to the order of Governor Houston, in response to any attempt to overthrow his authority. Further intelligence from that quarter was anxiously looked for.

NEW YORK, March 28.

A special Washington despatch to the Commercial says the President has appointed Carl Schurz Minister to Spain in place of Cassius M. Clay, who has willingly consented to be transferred to Sweden. Mr. Schurz has already been sent for by S. Harvey, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American and the New York Tribune, has been nominated Minister to Portugal.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations in the House yesterday reported the following joint resolution which was passed by 62 against 47.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for calling a National Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution as recommended by the State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.

The Stockholders of the Jackson Railroad are responding liberally to the call of the President for an advance of one dollar per share; many are paying the whole amount at once.

NEW YORK, March 28.

A special despatch from Washington says that Elisha Whittlesey accepts the First Comptrollership.

There is no truth in the statement that troops had been ordered to land at Pickens.

RICHMOND, March 28.

Rumors of a transfer of guns from Belvoir Arsenal near Richmond to fortress Monroe, were the basis of resolutions if the House to-day protesting against the movement of guns and increased military armament by Government within the limits of the State. Substitutes to the resolutions were offered, and a long debate ensued but no action was arrived at.

NEW YORK, March 29.

A Paris letter in the Times states that the French and English Governments are fitting out a powerful fleet of war steamers for the United States. The suggestion came from England. France will furnish three first class frigates and the English contingent will perhaps be larger. The fleet will sail with the Spanish fleet, so as also preparing to send a formidable force to the Gulf of Mexico, though not working in concert with France and England.

RICHMOND, March 29.

The Resolution to terminate the debate next Tuesday was violently opposed. Mr. Rives spoke seven hours in favor of the Union.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

Information from the Ordnance Department in relation to cannon sent from Bellona to Richmond proves that they were contracted for three years ago.

Receipts in the Treasury $600,000; net balance in hand $14,988,606.

It is said that Lane, recently confirmed Judge, will endeavor to hold a court at Athens, Ala.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

The Methodist Conference adopted the report repealing the new chapter on slavery, inserted in the discipline per last General Conference, also concurred in the resolution of the Baltimore Conference requesting the General Conference to repeal the chapter on slavery.

LEAVENWORTH, March 29.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature organized on the 28th by the election of A. P. Degraff, Rep., Speaker. He is understood to favor Parrott and Lane for Senators. Governor Robinson's message is mainly devoted to financial affairs. He recommends suitable acknowledgment by the Legislature for the generous relief given to the needy citizens of Kansas. He also recommends that the credit of the State be used for the relief of her citizens, if necessary, and says that seed has been furnished in abundance for planting, and hopes a general call for relief will soon cease.

PITTSBURG, March 29, M.

Merchants and business men of this city are very generally standing up firmly against receiving depreciated currency except at Brokers' rates. To-day Bank of Virginia notes were received at 5 per cent. discount. The farmers will not receive it at all, and this kind of currency is worthless to purchase produce from first hands. The indications are that Philadelphia will refuse to a par point. Many of the manufacturers pay their hands exclusively in par money already.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Gen. Miramon, who arrived in the Quaker City, is said to be en route to Spain to urge the acquisition of Mexico.

Prince Alfred left Barbadoes on the 12th for St. Vincent.

Orders have been received to get the store-ship Release ready for sea. It is believed she will take supplies to the gulf squadron.

The steamer Star of the West was seen on the 23d within a day's sail of Indianola, Texas.

NEW YORK, March 29.

The Quaker City from Havana and Nassau arrived. Much excitement existed at Havana on the subject of the annexation of San Domingo to Spain. It seems that a system of emigration has been going on on that island, the emigrants being instructed, when the proper time arrived, to hoist the Spanish flag and invoke the protection of Spain. This was done on the 16th, much to the astonishment of the blacks and natives. When the news reached Havana the frigate Blanca, fully armed with a large number of regular troops, was despatched, sailing on the 23rd. Two screw frigates will soon follow with 5,000 regulars. A large naval and military force of 10,000 is said to be on the way from Spain. It is stated that Havti will soon annex the same fate as Domingo with the consent of France. It is said a million dollars is en route from Spain to aid the metallic circulation of the Island. Sugars quiet.

NEW YORK, March 30.

Advices from Mexico report the stage from Mexico to Vera Cruz containing two American and two other passengers attacked by a large band of twenty robbers and Lieut. Dick, of the U. S. A., and another American defended themselves, killing five and wounding seven of the robbers. The balance fled. The Americans were both wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The New York Herald's correspondent says the Government has finally determined to abandon Ft. Sumter as soon as a vessel can take Anderson's command can reach Charleston harbor. At last accounts the garrison had only supplies for a few days.

It is positively denied that any order has been given for the reinforcement of Ft Pickens.

The Times's correspondent says Judge Barton, of Kentucky, will decline the Chief Justiceship of Dacotah and probably will obtain a better appointment.

Minister Corwin goes to Mexico in steamer Tennessee from New Orleans, April 15th.

The World's correspondent says information was received yesterday that the Florida Legislature had passed an act making it treason punishable with death or confiscation, for any one to accept office under the Federal Government who resides in that State after collision between the Federal and Confederate forces.

The Postmaster General has issued orders for supplying letter paper, to be cut, gummed, embossed with 3 cent postage stamps, combining in one both letter sheet and envelop.

The Tribune correspondent says the Fort Sumpter question is still undetermined and will be so several days, at all events as the orders have been sent to land troops at Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

James S. Wilson, late Commissioner General of the Land Office, has been returned to his former place as chief clerk in that Bureau.

The War Department received the resignation of Captain Josiah Gorgs, of the Ordnance Department. This, it is said, is owing to the influence of Col. Craig, chief of the ordnance, in having superseded as Superintendent of Frankford Arsenal, Capt. Fayendier, whose generally admitted efficiency as assistant in that Bureau, it is added, was not appreciated by the chief.

BOSTON, March 30.

Lemuel Shaw, late Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died this morning suddenly.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1861.

THE COMING STRUGGLE—THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—It is a fact too glaring for doubt or denial that in all the loyal slaveholding States of the Union there are now two parties and but two parties,—one in favor of the immediate secession of these States respectively from the Union and of their accession to the inchoate Confederacy or League of the Gulf, the other in favor of the re-establishment of the Union on the basis of new and efficient guarantees for the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. In other words, one of the two parties into which the loyal slaveholding States are divided is in favor of preserving the nation,—the other is in favor of destroying the nation, and of espousing the nascent Southern Alliance. A conflict between these two parties is at hand. The issue of this conflict involves plainly and indisputably nothing less than the preservation or destruction of American nationality. If the Union party shall triumph, the nation will be preserved and the Union speedily re-established. If the Disunion party shall triumph, the nation will be destroyed forever, and the title of AMERICAN CITIZEN, that "highest of all human titles," in the noble language of the elder Breckinridge, will be abolished "from amongst men." Certainly it will be torn rudely from our brows. For nobody will pretend that the projected governmental firm which styles itself the "Confederate States" is or ever can become a nation, however widely it might expand. The concern itself indignantly repudiates this pretension. A total reconstruction upon the basis of the seceding movement, if that were within the limits of the remotest possibility, would be only a total denationalization. We should in this event have turned the Union topsyturvy for the sake of forming not merely a less perfect one but really none at all. We should have broken the Union in the mortar of secession only to string the fragments on "a rope of sand." And this is the very utmost that even the most sanguine and visionary champions of secession have to promise us as the fruit of yielding to their mad scheme. If we abandon the Union and join the rudimental Cotton Alliance, we at the same time forever abandon nationality and the glorious privilege of American citizenship. And if the Disunion or so-called Southern Rights party shall triumph in the impending conflict, we will be coerced to abandon the Union and join the Cotton Alliance. We will be dragged out of the one and into the other. The victory of this party in the loyal slaveholding States will sound the country's death-knell. Under the blight of such a victory loyalty will sink and perish on its chosen field. This is the mighty issue we have to determine.

On the threshold of a struggle fraught wit consequences thus stupendous, we appeal frankly to all who stand by the cause of national unity and of civil freedom, and who believe that the Louisville Journal is a potent agency in furthering the triumph of that cause, to step forward and aid in extending the circulation of our paper. We ask this especially for the great and vital and holy cause we plead. We crave a broad and overflowing circulation not so much that mere pecuniary reward may attend our efforts in behalf of the country as that our efforts shall have free scope to achieve their purpose. In this achievement lies the only reward we deeply covet, and assuredly we may without humiliation ask for a reward that ministers to our country's salvation.

☞ It has been the tactics of the Border ecessionists from the start to represent the whole seceding movement as the simple effect of Northern hostility against slavery, and to put entirely out of view the fact that the leaders of the movement have not only employed Northern hostility against slavery as the instrument for consummating their predetermined purpose of secession, but, in furtherance of their purpose, have for the last quarter of a century perseveringly fed and inflamed such hostility. It has been and is the aim of the secessionists, in treating of the present crisis, to keep the anti-slaveyism of the North constantly in the foreground, whilst thrusting the disunionism of the South in the background or wholly out of view. The secessionists have themselves steadily ignored and have sought to bring others to ignore the Southern element in the cause of our troubles. They have striven to justify Southern disunionism by Northern anti-slaveryism, instead of condemning both as jointly responsible for the evils that are upon us. And in this way they have strengthened the former directly and the latter indirectly. They have cheered on the one and set on the other. Such are the tactics of the Border secessionists.

We have no fallen into the use of these tactics, and for our fidelity to conviction and the undisputed truths of current history we have been roundly abused by the secessionists and their sympathizers. We expected nothing less. Anything less would have disappointed us. Believing that the real source of the present evils is Northern anti-slaveryism and Southern disunionism acting on and through each other, we have endeavored to prevent either from justifying itself by the other; and, despite the misrepresentation and vituperation of both, we shall continue to prosecute this endeavor with unabated earnestness. We conceive this to be the only just and prudent line of conduct for a Unionist to pursue. He who deviates from it into the line of apology for the Republicans becomes the ally of anti-slaveryism, and he who deviates from it into the line of apology for the seceders becomes consciously or unconsciously the ally of disunionism. He alone is worthy to be deemed a faithful and enlightened Unionist, who, keeping the disloyalty of the two extremes equally in view, deviates on neither side from the truth of history and from the justice the truth of history dictates. In our deliberate judgment, the strength of secessionism in Kentucky, such as it is, may be ascribed almost exclusively to the industry with which the advocates of secession have attempted to goad the people aside from this just and true position and to the thoughtless submissiveness with which too many have yielded to the prick of the goad. We have not a shadow of doubt of this. Depend upon it, the thing is all wrong and denoralizing. It is suicidal. That the people and State governments and press and pulpits of the North, as is said well and forcibly by the Richmond Whig, have been guilty of gross outrages on the rights and interests and feelings of the South, none can deny. Their faithless disregard of constitutional obligations—their failure to execute the fugitive slave law—their odious personal liberty bills—their banding together in a sectional organization—their calumnious assaults on the institutions and character of the Southern people—their perversion of the pulpit, which should have been dedicated exclusively to the service of God, to partizan purposes, can neither be defended nor excused. But, while we dwell on and denounce these unjustifiable measures of aggression, the people of the South ought not to lose sight of the fact that they have in their own midst other enemies equally insidious and equally dangerous to the peace of the country—enemies who have persistingly co-operated with our foes in the North, and who have given efficiency to every assault on Southern rights and institutions. This enemy is the Breckinridge Democracy. Without the aid of this party, Northern abolitionism would have been impotent. One extreme begets the opposite extreme, and we hazard little in saying, that, but for the unwise—we had almost said, wanton abuse of power—the insulting and overbearing conduct—the reckless extravagance, and crude and absurd legislation of that party whilst in power, Republicanism would have been impotent for mischief.

The "humbug" Kansas-Nebraska bill, as Senator Green now designates it, and the Lecompton "swindle", called the Republican party into existence and imparted to it its power for mischief. And when to these vivifying causes were superadded the enormous waste of the public treasure, the corruption and imbecility of the late administration, the utter neglect of all the public interests by the party in power, the offensive purpose manifested to orce slavery on a people against their will, who can wonder that a strong feeling of indignation was awakened in the North, which found its vent in an earnest effort to expel this mischievous party from power? And when this long catalogue of misdeeds was crowned by a deliberate conspiracy to break up the Government and dismember the Confederacy, is it a matter of surprise that even conservative men in the North should not have been very choice in regard to the means of defeating those who were plotting the overthrow of the Government? It was by these means that the ranks of the Black Republicans were swelled, and their victory made sure. But for these misdeeds of the Democracy, Republicanism would have been powerless. Thousands upon thousands voted for Lincoln, not through any sympathy with the Republican creed, but because it was essential to expel the plunderers and plotters from power. The developments at Charleston satisfied Union men of all shades of political opinion that the object was to break up the Union. When it was demonstrated that Douglas was the only man who could possibly defeat Lincoln, they rejected him because they knew the stuff o which he was made, and that he could not be used as the instruments of their unhallowed purposes. The doctrine of Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories was a mere flimsy pretext. The vote in the Senate on Brown's resolution proved that fact beyond all controversy. When Senator Brown moved a resolution to afford slavery protection in - sas, it received but three votes. Senators Mason, Hunter, Toombs, and Davis, we believe, were all against it. But little more than a year ago "*no Congressional slave code* for the Territories" was one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party flying at the mast-head of the Richmond Enquirer. And yet, in less than six months, *that very code* was made a fundamental article of the Breckinridge creed! Douglas was denounced and repudiated because he would not "face about" at the word of command, and the whole country was convulsed for the sake of a dogma which the party had so recently condemned as a heresy.

All the facts prove that Breckinridge was not nominated in good faith. He was nominated not to be elected, but to be beaten. He was nominated to divide the Democratic party, and to insure the election of Lincoln. He was nominated to produce a sectional contest, to inflame sectional animosities, and to prepare the way for a dissolution of the Union! The game was adroitly and successfully played. Lincoln was elected, and his election was hailed with joyful acclamation in South Carolina and with secret satisfaction in Virginia and other Southern States. Forthwith all the machinery of the conspirators was put in motion to sunder the bonds of Union between the North and the South. Inflammatory speeches and pamphlets were spread broadcast over the country. The passions of the people were aroused. The insidious cry of "submission" went forth on the wings of the wind. Some vain ones have been flattered and cajoled, and here and there an ambitious aspirant has been seduced. But, thank Heaven, the honest masses have remained true to the Union!

We think that we are fully justified in saying that while Republicanism should be reprobated by all true patriots, Breckinridge disunionism merits quite as stern a rebuke. They are co-laborers in a common cause—a common purpose stimulates their efforts—men and parties may work for the same purposes by apparently different means. If you desire to break a string, the best way is to pull it at both ends. In like manner, the most effective means to sever the Union is to apply divellent forces at each extremity. This has been done, for while Garrison and Giddings and Greeley and Phillips have been pulling North, Rhett, Yancey, Davis, & Co., have been pulling South with all their might. Both sets are hostile to the Union—both have been plottin its destruction.

We desire the people to understand this thing. We wish them to know that the secessionists do not want any settlement of our national troubles. Hence, we have seen that when the Peace Conference presented its propositions for compromise and adjustment, Mason and Hunter, and Wigfall & Co., voted with Seward and Hale and Wilson & Co., against submitting those propositions to the States! Is not this significant? Does it not show that a common purpose governed their conduct? That common purpose was the defeat of a peaceful arrangement. At the very time that the Peace Conference had been instituted by Virginia to effect a settlement—the Virginia Senators, and a majority of her Representatives in Congress, published an address to the people, urging immediate secession and declaring there was no hope! It should be remembered too, that this address was put forth just before the election for members of the Convention, and was obviously intended to bear on that election. But the people by almost an unparalleled vote, rebuked this officious intermeddling by their would-be masters, and pronounced their solemn and emphatic verdict in favor of the Union.

Let it then be borne in mind that we have enemies in the South as well as in the North. Let it not be forgotten that there are copious fountains of mischief on this as well as on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. Let us be guarded against the dangers from either quarter, and while we defy and trample upon Black Republicanism in all its forms and aspects, let us, with equal vigor and resolution, repel every advance of the Breckinridge Democracy—allies secessionists.

ARKANSAS.—Our friends in Arkansas, now that the question of secession is coming directly before the people of that State, are expecting an arduous struggle and preparing for it. We take the following from the Little Rock Gazette of the 23d ult:

THE CANVASS OF THE SEASON.—The secessionists, determined, if possible, to precipitate Arkansas out of the Union, make their boasts of the immense array of talent they will have in the field and on the stump between now and next August. Let them come. The country has hosts of friends who will do battle for her to the last. In the cause of the just, and armed and panoplied in their truth, all can meet them. We will meet them. The Union men will not only meet their opponents on all occasions, but will push the war into the camp of their enemies. If secessionists expect to frighten off opinion, and talk over the track by putting forth immense programmes, they reckon without their host.

A great disadvantage, as we said the other day, is that the secessionists have managed, by noise and bluster if not by bribery and other corrupt influences, to get possession of a large majority of the presses of Arkansas, so that it is difficult for our friends to disseminate the truth very extensively in that State except by public speeches and private conversations. Moreover, in view of the vital importance of Arkansas to the Southern Confederacy, in view of the fact that the Confederacy can scarcely hope to be able to live without her, we may of course expect that there will be from the seceding States during the whole pendency of this secession question in Arkansas and at the time of the election a tremendous invasion of her territory by stump speakers and private electioneerers and even by men loaded down with money and by voters. The pressure of the seceding States upon Arkansas will no doubt be such as no State has ever yet sustained or been called on to sustain. The Jefferson Davis Government will struggle, impelled by the knowledge that its very existence is probably staked upon the issue. No legitimate or illegitimate means of persuasion, no deceptions, no frauds, no acts of downright violence, likely to contribute to the accomplishment of the one great object, will be omitted.

We hope that our friends in Arkansas, in defiance of all the fearful disadvantages that surround them, will be able to sustain themselves and thus cover their State with an imperishable glory and render a matchless service to their country and to mankind. The good wishes and the prayers of all the true patriots of the nation are with them and for them.

NASHVILLE, March 28, 1861.

TO G. D. PRENTICE.—With the compliments of a Southern Rights man: Will you take 7 or 27 stars? Reply through your columns.

RANDOLPH BRADLEY.

Why, sir, we think we will take the seven when they shall have become weary of their wild wanderings through the cold and trackless void. Yes, we will take them then and rejoice in their restoration to their old and glowing orbits where their dim and fading spheres can be rekindled to all their pristine glory by the light of the central sun.

☞ We see that the South is encouraged at the nought that the North is starving to death, while the North is sustained by the belief that the South is starving to death. We hope that the South will have enough hog and hominy, and the North an abundance of pork and beans, or codfish and potatoes. If they must fight, let both go to the work upon full stomachs. But at any rate after they have been at it for a time we guess each will feel that it has got a "belly full."

☞ The freemen of the seceding States seem strongly inclined to "*coerce*" their leaders into the "*submission*" of Constitutions to the popular vote. That will be a cruel kind of *coercion* on the one part, and a most humiliating kind of *submission* on the other.

☞ Files of Paraguay papers have been received. The only incident worth any notice is the blessing of the church attached to the fortress of Humaita, at which President Lopez and a crowd of dignitaries attended. The festivities continued three days, during which there was a parade review of 15,000 men. The Seminario, of Assumption, is occupied with the interminable English question. It says, though it gives no authority for the assertion, that the British Government is disposed to teach Lopez a severe lesson, and intends to send there the troops now on their return from China.

COST OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—As near as we can estimate from the imperfect table given, the salaries alone of officers, privates, and musicians to compose the army of 10,433 men, authorized by the recent confederate act, will amount to about $220,000 per month, or say $2,600,000 per annum. This is, of course, but a small part of the grand aggregate, as forage, fuel, quarters, transportation, arms, equipments, &c., are to be added.

DEATH OF AN OLD DEFENDER.—Randall B. Brannan, an Old Defender of Baltimore in the war of 1812, has died in Harford county, Md., in the 69th year of his age.

TOBACCO.—The weather has been too dry for the planters to prize and send forward their tobacco as rapidly as they usually do at this season of the year. The sales at the different warehouses have been as follows:

	March.	Since 1st Nov.
Pickett	926	3,691
Ninth-street	398	1,676
Boone	282	453
Total	1,606 hhds	5,220

In looking over the sales book of our friends, Spratt, Bourn & Co, of the Pickett, we see that they sold 60 hhds on Saturday, 24 hhds of which sold at the following figures: @ $3 35, @11, @8 85, @13 75, @8, @11, @11 75, @12 75, @12 75, @9 65, @9, @12 50, @7, @7, @7, @10 25, @11, @12 50, @11 50, @9 35, @11 50, @11 50, @10 75, @13 75. It will be seen that fifteen hhds of the above *averaged* $12 10, and that the 24 hhds averaged $10 60. This certainly is a very extraordinary sale, and will not, we opine, set the "Old Pickett" back much in the good opinion of the planters.

OUR TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. — The British Board of Trade returns for January show that the total exports for the month were only £8,844,701, being £1,021,796 less than January, 1860. The decrease is in a large measure ascribable to the condition of affairs in the United States, as is shown by the fact that our imports for January were over $4,000,000 less than in January last year. Of the British imports in January, grain and flour, of course, exhibit the most remarkable totals, the quantities taken representing a value of more than £2,000,000, and £2,000,000 in corresponding month of 1860; and of this enormous total *fifty-five* per cent. was obtained from the United States, and twenty per cent. from France.

MEDICINES FOR WHOOPING-COUGH. — That distressing malady, Whooping-Cough, is now prevailing to a great extent in our city, and mothers now, as in former years, are at a loss to know how to alleviate the sufferings of their children. To all such we would call attention to Dr. ROSS'S WHOOPING-COUGH SYRUP and Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S REMEDY FOR WHOOPING-COUGH AND ASTHMA, both of which are reliable.

RAYMOND & TYLER,
74 Fourth street, near Main.
m26 dcod&weow

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—Please announce me as a candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional District.
m25 dd&w† JAMES S. JACKSON.

MR. HOLT'S REJOINDER TO MR. THOMPSON. *To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:*

I regret that the character of Mr. Thompson's rejoinder to my letter of the 5th instant makes it proper that I should again notice briefly what it shall be for the last time—the controversy with my late colleague, into which I have been drawn as a necessary duty of self-defence. In order to guard against the possibility of doing him injustice, I quoted in that letter the precise words of his address, which were these:

"*As I was writing my resignation*, I sent a despatch to Judge Longstreet that the Star of the West was coming with reinforcements. The troops were *hurt on their guard*, and, when the Star of the West arrived, she received a *warm welcome from booming cannon*, and soon beat a retreat. I was rejoiced the vessel was not sunk, but I was still more rejoiced that the concealed trick, first conceived by Gen. Scott and adopted by Secretary Holt, but countermanded by the President when too late, proved a failure."

This language has not been retracted, in whole or in part, nor has any but a most faint and ineffectual attempt been made to palliate the confession which it expresses. It is a page of autobiography which the Secretary has voluntarily offered to the world, and which will probably live as long as the memory of the Administration with which he connected himself remains. My version of the transaction was conveyed to the public in the following terms:

"We have here a distinct and exultant avowal on the part of the honorable Secretary that, while yet a member of the Cabinet, he disclosed to those in open rebellion against the United States information which he had derived from his official position, and which he held under the seal of confidence that, from the beginning of our history as a nation, had never been violated."

After discarding from the rejoinder its opprobrious epithets—which, however relied on, cannot be accepted as substitutes for either arguments or facts—there is apparent an endeavor to arraign the strict propriety of the statement in four particulars. It is alleged that I have "falsified" in declaring, first, that the information held and communicated was "official," and, second, that it was used as a *"rebellion* against the *United States*. It will be remembered that Mr. Thompson, in his note to the President of the 8th of January, stated that he resigned his office because the letter of Mr. Holt left no hope of reinforcements to Fort Sumpter. No other reason was then or has ever been assigned by him for his resignation. Had I not, then, a right to assume that, by failing to grant the steps he had possessed himself of *undoubted proofs* of the truthfulness of the information on which he was about to act? Had not undoubted proofs of it been had on the 8th of January, at Washington, only from the President, members of the Cabinet, or others having intimate and confidential relations with the Government? Could it be supposed or believed that upon any thing less authentic and reliable than "official" testimony of this character—so fully within his reach—the Secretary would have severed his connection with the Administration? These sources of information were fully open to him as a Cabinet officer, and whatever knowledge might have reached him from that quarter would have been entitled to the strictest sense of the term "official." He says his first intimation of the sailing of the Star of the West was the despatch sent to Longstreet in the Constitution on the morning of the 8th of January. In his note to the President of that date he writes: "I have learned this morning that the steamer Star of the West sailed last Saturday from New York," &c.; and in the beginning of the note (which was that resigning his office) he says: "I have *just* learned

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

THE TOMATO—ITS CULTIVATION AND USES.

The editors of the Rural have received with a small package of what he calls his Perfected Seedling Tomato, for their own planting, from C. Edward Lester, Esq., of New York, a copy of the following letter. Mr. Lester has given much attention to the tomato in this country and also in Europe, where he has resided in an official position:

Until within a few years, very little was known in this country about the tomato. It was grown as an embellishment in some corner of a flower garden, and called the *Love Apple*. Now it is an article of daily food, and in a few years it will be in common use in almost every part of the globe. Its culture and use will everywhere extend, just in proportion as reliable exact information on the subject is spread. It does not take long to move so vetter facts. The human race is coming near together, and all facts concerning our common welfare should be freely disseminated. I have grown the tomato, and watched its culture in many of the climates and countries of Europe and America, and will furnish the result of my observation and practical experience, hoping thereby to draw out valuable information from others. Everybody knows something of the value of the tomato as a fruit, and how we should miss it if it could be raised no more. But very few persons know how easily and abundantly it can be grown in perfection, how cheaply it can be preserved for future use in many forms, nor its invaluable medical properties as conducive to health and vitality. I will speak only on two or three of these points.

1. *The best Kinds and Varieties.*—Six years ago I began a more thorough system of experiments than I had ever practiced or seen. I grouped my beds for growing tomatoes, and the analysis of the soil corresponded very closely with the chemical components of the fruit. I then germinated ten or twelve of the finest varieties I had, or could get, and obtained large, vigorous plants of each variety from our New York gardens. One of each was planted by itself, where it could not hybridize. In another bed I planted all the varieties together, to make them hybridize, and multiply new kinds.

I succeeded in getting one variety, which I found superior to any I had ever seen, in the following qualities—(1) delicacy of flavor, thinness and smoothness of skin, fewness of seeds, solidity of meat, earliness of ripening, richness of color, evenness of size, and ease of cultivation. The next year I cast all other varieties away, and brought this to perfection; and it has been universally pronounced by agricultural fairs, farmer's clubs, and scientific horticulturists, to be superior to any other.

2. *My Mode of Culture.*—Germinate in a hot-house; by covering boxes, or very early fruit, transplant when quite small into pots. The tomato improves by every transplanting, and each time should be set deeper. From the time four or six leaves appear, pinch or cut off the larger lower leaves and the terminal buds, and continue to pinch off every bud till the fruit is far advanced; so that when ripe, the best will seem to be covered by one mass of large, smooth, even-sized tomatoes, of the richest pomegranate color — and the leaves hidden by the fruit.

Set plants three or four feet apart, in the warmest spot you have, and let them fall over to the Northern frames twelve or fifteen inches high; or on pea brush; anything to sustain them; and keep the fruit from touching the ground, which delays ripening, and invites out-worms, and always gives the tomato an earthy taste. Try for only one cluster (the first that blossoms) and cut everything else gradually away. This will give you tomatoes in perfection in the latitude of Buffalo, four or six weeks earlier than they are usually ripened in our climate. If you wish latetomatoes, pull up each plant by the root (just before the frost comes) and hang them up on the south side of a building, top down, with a blanket to roll up days and let fall nights. When ice makes, hang them up in any cellar, shed, or barn; night or in a dry cellar, and you will have fresh tomatoes all winter—somewhat shrivelled, but of fine flavor.

Having thus brought this tomato to comparative perfection, I wish to have the seed scattered as widely as possible. The first season I saved, with great care, some seed from the most perfect fruit in my garden, and I have left it with Mr. Charles V. Mapes (at his Agricultural Warerooms in Nassau street, New York), to whom any communication on this subject may be addressed.

Most respectfully,

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

LIME AS MANURE.—Professor Johnston says in relation to the effects of lime upon different soils:

The purposes served by lime as a chemical constituent of the soil are at least of four distinct kinds:

1. It supplies a kind of inorganic food which appears to be necessary to the healthy growth of all our cultivated plants.

2. It neutralizes acid substances which are naturally formed in the soil, and decomposes or renders harmless other noxious compounds which are not unfrequently within reach of the roots of plants.

3. It changes the inert vegetable matter in the soil, so as gradually to render it useful to vegetation.

4. It causes, facilitates, or enables other useful compounds, both organic and inorganic, to be produced in the soil, and to promote the decomposition of existing compounds as to prepare them more speedily for entering into the circulation of plants.

The fertilizing properties of lime, then, appear to arise, in a certain measure, from the force with which it attracts carbonic acid from the atmosphere or soil to which it is exposed. This attraction for carbonic acid is so powerful, that, if lime be placed in contact with animal or vegetable matter, they are decomposed or dissolved with great rapidity, and reduced to a fit state for entering the roots of plants. It is for this reason that we see such good results from the application of lime upon soils where green crops have been consumed on the land, or where any of the various plants used for that purpose are sown, and plowed in. It also produces equally good effects, and for the same reason, in soils newly broken up; in fact, in all soils rich in humus or vegetable matter.

But the chemical action of lime is not confined to the decomposition of vegetable and other organic matter in the soil. It appears to be clearly established by the experiments of agricultural chemists that this substance has also the property of setting at liberty the alkalies which are present in surprisingly small quantities in the soil, favoring the formation of soluble silicates, which are useful to all of our crops of grain. Lime, however, not only acts chemically, but to a certain extent it is also useful by altering the mechanical nature of the soil. For instance, in a stiff clayey soils less tenacious; and it is also stated that it makes sandy soils firmer, and loamy soils soft, mellow, and light. Such is briefly all that is known at present concerning the chemical properties of lime.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUND. Many things that appear frosted a little on the tops should be severely cut down; it will prevent disappointment in spring. Roses and vines are injured in the winter—especially in the case of the rose—will often have just sufficient vigor left to enable them to put forth leaves, and sometimes go so far as to attempt to flower, and then die off suddenly under the first hot sun.

This is the proper season to lay down box edgings. To make them properly, the soil along the line of the edge should be first dug, and then trod very hard and firm, so that the soil may sink somewhat, and that we will present ugly looking undulations in time. Rooted plants should be employed; cuttings are sometimes used, but frequently die out in patches; a good edge can rarely be made from them. The plants should be pretty low down, leaving the plants, when set, one or two inches above the soil, according to their stockiness. Sometimes box-edgings are laid around beds formed in grass. When so, a few inches of clear ground should be kept clean between the grass and the box, or the weeds will be so intermixed with the box after awhile, as to render it a nuisance.

Walks should now have their spring dressing—the verges cut, and a thin coating of new gravel laid on. Before putting on the new, harrow up the face of the old gravel with a strong iron-toothed rake. Roll well after the new is laid on.

Planting trees will require particular attention now; but do not be in a hurry the moment you get them their proper size and shape, as are very hard on newly set out trees. Wait till they are gone. Always shorten-in a little the shoots of all trees planted. They will grow the faster for it, and are more certain to live.

Evergreens should be left to the last.

As soon as the frost is thoroughly out of the ground, and while the surface is yet soft, lawns should have a thorough rolling, which will not only tend to level the surface, but also press into the earth the roots of any of the finer grasses that the frost may have drawn out. Lawns frequently become coarse by this operation of the winter season. If the grass is poor and thin, a top-dressing of guano and salt may be applied before the rolling. Stable manure injures fine lawns by introducing coarse weeds. Soot or wood ashes are excellent for giving lawns a fine green color. In making new lawns a deep soil is very important. In shallow soils the soil soon dries in hot summers, and the lawn becomes brown when its green is the most desirable.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

SOAKING SEED.—Last year it was stated that Dr. Chamberlin, of Bureau county, Ill., had found that corn soaked in a solution of copperas and chloride of lime germinated and grew at least two weeks in advance of corn planted without any preparation. This is the result of experiments tried on a small scale, however. In the open ground the great point is to plant corn, soaked or unsoaked, when the ground is in such a warm, light, friable condition that it will germinate at once and grow rapidly. This is the case especially with soaked seed, which may often lie in the ground till it rots, rather than germinate and grow, and when it does grow it is weakly and sickly. Half a pound of copperas and half a pound of chloride of lime will soak seed enough to plant ten acres, so that a trial will not cost much; but the great point is to choose the right time and to get the seed in the ground so that it may at once commence and grow steadily without any set back.

ON REARING CALVES.—E. T. Maynard, of Jefferson county, N. Y., writes:

My manner of rearing calves is this: Take them from the cow as soon as the milk is good, and learn them to drink on new milk. I would not offer them their first mess no less than twelve or eighteen hours after being taken from the cow. Say remove them the middle of the afternoon, and offer the mess the next morning. Back them into a corner to prevent their wheeling about, get astride the neck, and with a boy to hold the dish, put the left hand on the top of the head, and with a finger in his mouth, put his nose gently into the milk, and, if he has sense enough to be worth raising, he will "cut when he is hungry." When he sucks the finger readily, draw it gently from his mouth, and leave it resting against his nose. In this way he will soon learn to drink without anything in his mouth.

I give him new milk a week or two, then add a little warm skimmed milk, adding more and more by degrees, until he will drink all new milk as good as I can on skimmed milk will cost five times as much. One error that many persons fall into in feeding skimmed milk is, they feed too much while the calf is young. Two or three quarts twice a day is quite plenty for several weeks; increase the quantity as he gets older. Two gallons at a mess when he is three months old will do him no harm, and if he gets it three times a day at four months, all the better.

Many persons wean their calves by midsummer: I would feed them as long as the cows have milk. *Good calves and good pigs* seldom grow well together. I never knew a man to get a premium on both at the same fair.

Calves should be kept warm and dry the first winter, and fed on good hay, with a little bran or shorts, *and dealt with gently.*

A gentleman of New York, who has had considerable experience in rearing calves, remarks:

There are two very good ways of raising calves, besides letting them run with the cow, which is seldom done by calf raisers. One way is, to let the calf run with the cow until three or four days old, then put it in a yard, and feed it new milk for three or four weeks, when it may be fed on part skimmed milk for a few days, when it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk with the addition of a little meal or wheat shorts. After two or three weeks, the calves should be turned into a pasture by themselves, where they can get plenty of grass and clear water, but they should be fed with milk until three months old, when the milk may be left off, and only a little meal or shorts given; but they should receive some other food besides grass, at least through the fall and winter, when they will come out as spry as deer, and their hair smooth and glossy and free from lice or disease.

The other way is, to put the calf to skimmed milk after the first week, and continue feeding the same until three months old, letting the calf have what grass it will eat.

Our correspondent prefers the first method, and adds:

Calves should have salt at least once a week all summer, as it makes them healthier, and I think keeps off many diseases that prove fatal to calves; at least I have always practiced salting my calves, and have never lost any by the diseases that destroy so many in the latter part of summer, while others, who did not use it, have lost numbers.

MIXED FEED FOR FOWLS.—A correspondent of the Homestead says:

A change of diet is very essential to the well being of the biddies. Variety is the spice of life, with fowls as much as with men; and they should have an assortment of food given to them, applicable to their wants. Corn and cob meal is, on the whole, preferable to a constant use of more solid grain or meat, in either making hens lay or for the accumulation of flesh. Potatoes and bran are an excellent dish for them; also, chicken broth, or any meat broth added to their dough; in fact, any kind of vegetable substances are good for them. Of the choice of grain, for laying exclusively, oats should be furnished them, with a mess of buckwheat now and then. Where they cannot procure gravel, sand or ashes should be liberally strewn over the bottom of their coops; and occasionally they ought to have some clam or oyster shells pounded fine and put into their food; bone meal is another good ingredient to give them, all going towards forming the shells of eggs; fresh meat, whenever conveniently to be had, might be added to the list of feed for the keeping of fowls.

CULTURE OF SORGHUM.—We predict that the census returns will make a good showing from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, in favor of this plant. But comparatively little has been said about it the past three years, but it has been steadily on the increase, and is fast becoming a favorite. In the country of Chanpaign, a large amount was made, and the demand for barrels at the season for working was beyond the supply. Old whisky barrels, and in fact anything of the kind that would hold syrup, was in demand, in addition to those furnished by the coopers, tubs, backets, and jars have had to be used.

In our own State it is safe to say, that twice as much syrup was made last year as in 1859, the year for which the census was taken, and we hear of numerous parties who will extend their operations, and of others who will attempt it for the first time. We should not be surprised to see the breadth planted next spring more than doubled. It is now demonstrated that for syrup it is valuable and cheap, especially for cooking purposes, being preferred to common molasses by all who have given it a trial. It has been made into sugar, but as to its economy for this purpose we know little, but from present indications, we shall look forward to practical results.

The sorghum, when it first comes up, is a very delicate plant, small and of slow growth at first, but so soon as the warm weather of June sets in, and the ground is in good heart, it makes a most prolific growth. Some have recommended starting the plants in hot-beds, so as to get an early start, but we doubt the economy of this course. We have grown a small patch of it two seasons, and would plant in drills, and treat it the same as we do the culture of broom corn, the details of which can be found on page 126, in the last volume of the Farmer. In its habits of growth it is almost identical with that of broom corn. If the seed is planted too far apart, they grow coarse and of low value, if too thick they are small, weak and do not mature well. Of course the sorghum will not require so much seed, as it suckers, or rather sends up several main stalks from one seed. Nearly, if not all, the mills will prove too small, and smooth rollers. We are under the impression that mistakes made in the style of those for sugar cane, that is, with grooved surface, would answer much better than the smooth ones; they would not require to be as large or so strong, but should be sufficiently powerful to press the juice perfectly dry, so that it would answer for fuel. Some of our political economists look upon this cane as ample to supply all of our common brown sugar and syrup, thus making as less dependent on the South for our sweetening. This, to some extent will be true, but, in our humble opinion, it will do more to extend the production of sugar and syrup than any one other fact for some time, and it is not probable that an appreciable smaller quantity would be imported for some time. The large duties now imposed on sugars, amounting to three-third of the value, is for the protection of the sugar interest of the South, and if the duty was withdrawn, it would hardly be worth while to bring sorghum in competition with the cheaper and better sugars of the South.—*Illinois Farmer.*

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—A discussion relative to Hungarian grass was recently held by the Farmers' Club at Dubuque, in which this kind of fodder was roughly handled. Nearly all the debaters condemned its use. The following, by one of the members gives a fair sample of the whole debate:

"Judge King stated that it was a genus of grass of the fox-tail kind. The Hungarian is a gross feeder, and to raise it successfully, the ground must be heavily manured every year—without such annual dressing the land would soon become impoverished. Although an annual like buckwheat, it is hard to get clear of; once in the ground—it will bother the farmer for years. Its worst feature is, however, its powerful diuretic quality—a constant feeding of the hay will create a disease the tendency of which is a weakness in the region of the kidneys. If fed to stock, it should be given alternately, with timothy, clover, or wild hay. The same quality of ground, either in oats or timothy, is more valuable than Hungarian, besides the former crops do not rob the soil. I consider the cultivation of Hungarian grass in Iowa (where timothy and clover grow so finely) an *unanticipated humbug.*"

PROFITS OF TURKEY RAISING.—In the Genesee Farmer of last month is a statement, under "Maine Items," that turkey raising, as a general result, was not very profitable. This neither agrees with our experience nor observation. We know of many farmers who rely on their turkeys to pay their rents, and we are satisfied that it costs us less to raise a pound of turkey than a pound of pork, and it usually brings us nearly twice as much in market.

As to their being difficult to raise, we think them no more so than chickens; nor do we think that a turkey of from 14 lbs. to 20 lbs. costs us more than a chicken of from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs. We were conversing with a farmer yesterday, who is very well qualified to judge in this matter. He informed us that the first year he used a brood cock, he raised one hundred young turkeys, and sold fifty at one time in market for $100, and said, he "I do not think that the hundred turkeys cost me more than a hundred chickens at the same age." This was in accordance with our own experience, and we are satisfied it was no mistake on the farm which we fatten gives as great profit as turkeys.

H. S. RAMSDELL.

West Thompson, Conn.

LINSEED MEAL FOR CALVES.—The Irish Farmer's Gazette gives the following directions for feeding oilcake to calves: Linseed meal is highly nutritious, and a useful auxiliary in feeding calves; each calf may get from one-half to one pound per day, according to size and age. The best way to prepare it is—steep a quarter of a pound for each feed in cold water for twelve hours, then either dilute it with warm water till of the temperature of new milk, making a gruel equal in bulk to the quantity of milk usually given, or boil it for twenty minutes, and let it stand till lukewarm; in the beginning but a small quantity should be given, mixed with the milk, and by degrees increase it and decrease the milk, till at the end of a month or six weeks the calf may be fed alone on the linseed, and may be allowed some grass, hay, and finely cut roots.

SCRATCHES ON HORSES.—Wash their feet and legs clean, and when dry paint them with white lead. One or two dressings only will be needed.

MAJORITY REPORT OF MESSRS. WICKLIFFE, MOORHEAD, BELL, AND GUTHRIE, COMMISSIONERS, TO THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, March 20, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky.

The undersigned, having made a brief report to you as Commissioners from the State of Kentucky to the convention of States assembled at Washington City, on the 4th of February last, on the invitation of the State of Virginia, and their action thereon, deem it proper to make a more full report of their proceedings, before they leave now to do so. It came to hand to-day, and we avail ourselves of the earliest moment to submit it to your Excellency, and through you to the Legislature.

From this document it will be perceived that the Crittenden propositions, as modified by the suggestions of Virginia, were offered and failed to be passed. The original propositions of Mr. Crittenden were afterwards offered, and likewise failed. In both instances Kentucky voted as a unit in favor of the propositions. These having failed, the propositions heretofore transmitted to you were passed, and it may not be improper to give some explanations of the sections adopted. The resolutions of Virginia suggested those of Mr. Crittenden proposing amendments to the Constitution, with additions proposed by that State, as the basis of action of the conference of the States in their efforts to adopt some plan to restore harmony to a divided country, and to preserve the Union. It will be proper here to state that we were the leading provisions of Mr. Crittenden's proposed amendments, and also to state the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the convention of States.

Upon the territorial question the amendment of Mr. Crittenden provides that "in all the territory now, or hereafter to be acquired, north of latitude 36° 30' slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited; while in all territory south of that line slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe."

The corresponding section of the amendment proposed by the convention of the States, upon the same subject is as follows: "In all of the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36° 30', north latitude, involuntary servitude, except as punishment of crime, shall be prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed, nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons in the States of this Union to said Territory, nor impair any right's arising from said relation, but the same shall be subject to the judicial cognizance of the Federal Courts, according to the course of the common law." The latter clause of which provides for the admission into the Union in such convenient number of States as Congress may decide, not exposed to all adjustment of our present national difficulties, the meaning of this clause has been perverted. It is charged that the South has returned to her such interests in African slavery as the common law recognizes. And as the common law does not recognize slavery in man, the prohibition of Congress to hinder or prevent discriminate between right and remedy. Slavery as it now exists by law in New Mexico is recognized, and is not to be impaired by law, and if the right of transit or traffic against the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than land. The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited."

This section embraces all of the 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of Mr. Crittenden's amendment, except the latter clause, which only authorizes the right to take slaves through States where slavery does not exist. The amendment of the convention does not contain this clause, and the right to do so is left where it has always rested, to the comity of each State. Some of the States where slavery does not exist have by statutes prohibited the passage or importation of slaves as merchandise in or through their territory. They have prohibited the importation of slaves by their own citizens, for their own use, further than this. It was contended that such a provision would be an invasion upon the rights of the States, and, therefore, the amendment of the Convention left that question where it has rested ever since the Constitution was adopted. The right thus to transport any slaves through any State is not embraced in the amendment. The exception applies to all the States slave as well as free. The 4th section is as follows: "The 3d paragraph of the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution shall be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the obligation of fugitives from labor to persons to whom such labor is due."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that any law of a State which provided means and furnished aid to the re-capture and return of fugitive slaves was unconstitutional. This section permits States to pass such laws.

The 5th section is as follows: "The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons that upon their or labor, into the United States and Territories, from places beyond the limits thereof."

This section ought not to require any explanation. No one can object to it, except such as may desire the reopening of the African slave trade. We have heard it suggested, by some who seem to favor the independence of the seceded States, that upon their becoming independent and alien States, this clause would prohibit the importation of such slaves from these seceded States into the United States.

This should be so, else the United States might have their territory flooded with the African race, whenever the Southern Confederacy shall open the African slave trade.

The sixth section prohibits the repeal of any of the guarantees in the Constitution, or in this amendment in relation to slave property, without the consent of all the States.

The seventh section is as follows: Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay the owner full value for a fugitive from labor, in all cases where the marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same, and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

This article is substantially the same as Mr. Crittenden's amendment. It makes it the duty of Congress to pay the owner the value of the slave where the marshal shall be prevented by violence or intimidation from executing the law, and when the slave shall be arrested from the owner after he is delivered. It was not necessary to provide in this section that Congress should provide by law for the United States may be indemnified for such payment. Under this clause, and the section of the Constitution upon the subject of fugitives from labor, the power to pass such laws is clear, and the indemnity of the United States against such wrong doers, is plenary and full.

The second section of —— article of the Constitution of the United States now reads: "The citizens of each State shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States." It gave Congress no right to legislate upon this subject, it operates as a prohibition to each State from discriminating against the citizens of other States, and would make void all such legislation.

The clause added to the seventh section of this article, that Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, cannot be objected to, nor can it be recognized as laws void, and is, therefore, harmless.

The section of Mr. Crittenden's amendment which has been objected to, declaring that slavery in Africa or South America for the colonization of free negroes, was not acceptable to the majority of the States. They seem to prefer to leave that question to the States themselves, as a subject better and cheaper managed than it would be under the government of the United States.

It is proper to state that upon the first section of the amendment, the votes of the Commissioners of Kentucky was not unanimous, nor was it always so upon questions of amendments, but we claim for ourselves what we cheerfully accord to others, an honest and sincere purpose that some measure should be adopted that would give confidence, quiet, and security to the South, and we regret that, owing to the excited partisan state and condition of members of Congress, both North and South, such a disposition to do fair test by a vote upon the amendment proposed.

Although the proposed amendment was not submitted to the States for adoption, the undersigned cannot but believe that the vote would be of that the Border free States would grant all the guarantees secured by the amendment, and we cannot believe that the remaining free States would refuse to do the same so the unsupposed question shall be fairly presented to the people, which we hope may be done by the next Congress that shall convene.

With great respect, yours, &c

C. A. WICKLIFFE,
C. S. MOREHEAD,
JOSEPH BELL,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

MINORITY REPORT OF WM. O. BUTLER AND JAMES B. CLAY, COMMISSIONERS TO THE PEACE CONVENTION.

To His Excellency, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed by other States, in accordance with the request of the State of Virginia, to confer upon the unfortunate condition of our country, not having had an opportunity to participate in the amendments proposed by the Convention and by Mr. Crittenden's proposition. There is a difference of language in some respects between the two sections, but they both mean the same thing; that is, Africa. The resolution of Mr. Crittenden declares that slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist north of 36° 30', while in all the territory south of that line "slavery is hereby recognized as existing."

The section of the Conference employs the language of the present Constitution, the same language as is used in the Ordinance of 1787 to express the same idea which does mean and has been held by the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive departments of the Government, to mean African slavery and property in the same. The Representatives from the free States preferred the language employed in the Constitution, to which we could have no objection, nor did we recognize any valid objection to the language employed in this section of the amendment.

The expressions used in Mr. Crittenden's section "that slavery is hereby recognized as existing south of that line" was objected to by some, as it might be construed as if it meant to establish slavery in the territory by a constitutional provision. To obviate all difficulty, and remove all excuse for voting against this section of the Conference, by those who manifested a desire to co-operate with the other States, the original proposition was amended in its language and the section made to read "that the *status* of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed by any law of Congress or the Territory."

It may be well here to state what is the *status* of persons held to involuntary service or labor in all of the territory of the United States south of 36 deg. 30 min. By the law of New Mexico, which covers the whole of the Territory south of that line, African slavery exists by Territorial enactment, protected by the Constitution of the United States. The laws of the Territory protect the right of the owner, provide remedies, civil and criminal, for injuries or violation of such rights as completely and as effectually as it is protected in the State of Kentucky. This right as it now exists, and the right to take slaves into the Territory, shall not be impaired or changed by Congress, or the laws of the Territory. If, after the adoption of this clause as a part of the Constitution, the Territorial Legislature should legislate upon the subject, and the courts of that decision in the Dred Scott case, the right and interest of the master in his slaves would not, and could not, be impaired.

It was thought by some that a Territorial Legislature might repeal the statutes, furnishing the remedies now existing for the rights and protection of the owners of slaves, under the idea that it would not be a violation of the right or interest of the owner. The provision was added that the same, that is, the right in and to the slave, and for injuries, should be subject to the judicial cognizance of the Federal Courts, according to the course of the common law. It was believed that all intelligent minds, nay, any person of ordinary capacity, would comprehend the true meaning of the portion of the section. But as we were opposed to all adjustment of our present national difficulties, the meaning of this clause has been perverted. It is charged that the South has returned to her such interests in African slavery as the common law recognizes. And as the common law does not recognize slavery in man, the prohibition of Congress to hinder or prevent discriminate between right and remedy. Slavery as it now exists by law in New Mexico is recognized, and is not to be impaired by law, and if the right of transit or traffic against the laws thereof; nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than land. The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited."

This section embraces all of the 2d, 3d, and 4th section of Mr. Crittenden's amendment, except the latter clause, which only authorizes the right to take slaves through States where slavery does not exist. The amendment of the convention does not contain this clause, and the right to do so is left where it has always rested, to the comity of each State. Some of the States where slavery does not exist have by statutes prohibited the passage or importation of slaves as merchandise in or through their territory. They have prohibited the importation of slaves by their own citizens, for their own use, further than this. It was contended that such a provision would be an invasion upon the rights of the States, and, therefore, the amendment of the Convention left that question where it has rested ever since the Constitution was adopted. The right thus to transport any slaves through any State is not embraced in the amendment. The exception applies to all the States slave as well as free.

The 4th section is as follows: "The 3d paragraph of the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution shall be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the obligation of fugitives from labor to persons to whom such labor is due."

It has been decided by the Supreme Court that any law of a State which provided means and furnished aid to the re-capture and return of fugitive slaves was unconstitutional. This section permits States to pass such laws.

The 5th section is as follows: "The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons that upon their or labor, into the United States and Territories, from places beyond the limits thereof."

This section ought not to require any explanation. No one can object to it, except such as may desire the reopening of the African slave trade. We have heard it suggested, by some who seem to favor the independence of the seceded States, that upon their becoming independent and alien States, this clause would prohibit the importation of such slaves from these seceded States into the United States.

This should be so, else the United States might

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL, }
FRANKFORT, March 26. }

At the after dinner session of the Senate yesterday, there was a long debate on the question of suspending courts in the various counties. Senator Alexander opposed special legislation for particular localities, and thought that the next best thing to doing nothing was to pass a general law. His constituents wanted protection as much as any quarter of the State and he wanted equal justice meted out to all. He did not want the measure for his judicial district, or any quarter of the State, but, if we are to have it, let its provisions apply to all the State. Senator Haycraft moved an amendment that no citizen of Hardin or Meade counties should be sued by citizens of any county to which the bill applied, which was adopted. Propositions to exempt various counties were made when Senator DeHaven moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but, not to cut off pending amendments, he withdrew it and moved the previous question. The Senate voted down all special exemptions and came to Senator Alexander's amendment to apply the provision to alll the courts of the Commonwealth, which was rejected, 25 to 10. The original bill to suspend the courts in the counties of Green, Taylor, and Hart was then rejected by a tie vote of 17 to 17.

Senator Prall, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the propositions for calling a Border Slave State Convention, offered a report, with a bill to provide for the election of Commissioners, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. A minority report and bill were received and embraced in the same order. The majority report extends an invitation to the Border Slave States, including North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas by their delegates to meet delegates from Kentucky in convention at the city of Louisville on the first Monday of September next, or at such other time and place as they may prefer, the delegates to be elected at the August election, two by the State at large, and one in each Congressional District." The Committee are unanimous for the calling of the Convention, the minority, however, propose that the whole delegation shall be elected by the State at large, in May, and the Convention meet at Frankfort; the latter will doubtless be adopted by the Senate when it comes before it, as the 27th of May and Frankfort will be the time and place designated by Virginia.

The act to repeal the office of Registrar and the registration of births and marriages was taken up and advocated by Senator Grover and opposed by Senator Pennebaker, who believed that a proper trial had not been given to the system, and that the advantages to result from it were too important to be given up. He especially objected to cutting down the salary of the Registrar for services performed, which, from a failure to call the yeas and nays, when the bill was passed, has not been paid. The salary fixed in the original bill was $1500 a year, and this bill proposes to give $700 in full for over one year's work. This is unjust and unworthy the dignity of a great State; the services have been rendered, and the officer performing them should be cared for. Before the law is repealed let it have a fair trial. Senator Fisk deprecated the abandonment of the policy of registration. Of seventy medical gentlemen of the Senate would take the matter up. We have abandoned the geological survey, now it is proposed to arrest these important statistics in the cause of health, and next year we may expect an attack to be made on the common school system. The tendency was to relapse to a state like the dark ages. A system could not be built up in a day, and changes are constantly occurring in science which we should keep up with, in climatic hygeian, miasmatic, and other important particulars. He was astonished that the Senator from McCracken (Dr. Johnson), with all his varied accomplishments, did not rise in his place and defend this bill. If a petty act should come up here to prevent dead bodies from being snatched from country grave yards, the whole medical profession would be there in council, but when the temple of science is about to be torn down about them, they have not a word to say.

Senator Johnson said he had no hope that this repeal would fail; we are in a utilitarian age, we register the number of hogs, horses, and mules, our crops, and the number of eggs sent to market, but when it comes to a matter of health, objections are made. Portions of our State may be sickly and without the aids of science be kept back for years, as has been the case with all the alluvial regions of Kentucky. Systems of this kind have never been abandoned but with the decrease of civilization. There is not an enlightened nation in existence which does not foster such a system, nor a generous one that would think of its abandonment. This department ought to be perfected; Dr. Bemiss should be allowed his full salary, and his office be continued, and we should enact stringent penalties to compel all interested to give the necessary information.

After further remarks by Senators Pennebaker and Grover, Mr. Pennebaker moved to amend by striking out the word "repealed" and insert "re-enacted," and also to change $700 to $1,500, both of which were rejected, the first by 20 to 12 and the second by 22 to 11. Senator Fisk then offered a substitute, allowing $800 to Dr. Bemis for past services, and the same sum annually for the future, when a motion was made by Senator Rhea to refer the whole subject to a select committee, consisting of Senators Fisk, Johnson, Walton, and Gibson, which was negatived—18 to 15. The previous question was ordered, which was, on the passage of the bill, carried, and thus Kentucky has suffered herself to be again placed among the States that are unwilling to grant aid to the advancement of science. When the geological survey was killed last year, I expressed my deep mortification at such backward legislation, but the present retrograde movement is much more lamentable.

Senator Rousseau offered the following joint resolutions, which lie over one day under the rules:

Whereas, this General Assembly is informed that certain persons acting as a Congress of the seceding States have assumed power to obstruct and regulate the free navigation of the Mississippi river, by citizens of this Union to whom it belongs, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky having as much right to the free navigation of this navigable river, and the conviction that the Union being formed by the assent of the people of the respective States, and being compatible only with the preservation of those institutions guaranteed to each, cannot and ought not to be maintained by force, we deprecate any effort by the General Government to coerce in any form the said States, and declare that such effort is tending to irreparable breach, and leading to incalculable ills; and we earnestly invoke the abstinence from all counsels or measures of coupid-lion toward them.

In conclusion, the undersigned will only add, that as Commissioners to the Convention at Washington, they were instructed, throughout its entire deliberations, by the single and sole desire of being in some degree instrumental to the restoration of confidence between the divided sections of the country, and bringing about a reconstruction of that once happy Union bequeathed to us by our fathers. They regret most sincerely to have to say that they have returned home with a total confidence and diminished hope of satisfactory adjustment.

Should the journal of the Convention be hereafter required to be furnished to your Excellency, to be laid before the General Assembly.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

WM. O. BUTLER,
JAS. B. CLAY, Com'rs.

FRANKFORT, March 19, 1861.

THE TARIFFS NORTH AND SOUTH.—The following comparison of a few of the articles embraced in the various tariffs of the North and South will show how the two sections stand at present, and how their interests will be effected under the new tariff. The first column is the present United States tariff; the second the existing Southern tariff, based upon the United States tariff; the third is the new United States tariff, just adopted; and the fourth the proposed new tariff for the Confederate States, but which has not been passed. It will be seen that the rates of the existing Southern tariff are less than the existing United States tariff, but this difference is still greater under the new United States tariff and the Southern prop sed tariff:

	Tariff 1857. Duties per cent. Ad valorem.	Tariff 1861. Duties per cent. Ad valorem.	Tariff 1861.	
Brandy	30	30	75 gal.	15
Ale, beer, &c	30	24	15	
Clothing	24	24	15 per cent.	15
Earthenware and chinaware	24	24	25	15
Hats, bonnets	30	24	30	15
Stocks, shirts	30	24	30	15
Carpets	30	24	0 to 30	15
Coal	30	24	81 per ton	15 cts
Cotton cord	30	24	30	15
Hosiery	30	24	30	15
Artificial flowers	30	24	30	20
H mp unmanufactured	30	24	25	20
Iron	30	24	30	15
Jewelry	30	24	25	15
Tal ta ware	30	24	30	20
Gin ware	30	24	30	25
Woolen manufactures	30	24	0 to 30	15
Paper	30	24	30	15
Feathers	30	24	30	15
Cotton	24	24	1 to 4 cts.	
" manufactures	24	24	35 ad. yd.	free
Silver cutlery	24	24	30	15

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter of Saturday, the 23d, thus reports land warrants:

Buying.		Selling.	
40 acres	$1.00	40 acres	$1 10
80 acres	0.75	80 acres	0.85
120 acres	0.62	120 acres	0.72
160 acres	0.62	160 acres	0.72

☞Perhaps the fiercest secession paper in Mississippi is the Jackson Mississippian. And here is what the Mississippian says touching one of the current aspects of secession:

We learn by telegraph that the Alabama Convention, almost before the ink was dry on the parchment on which the permanent constitution was written, has passed a bill to repeal the law by act of the people of Alabama. What mockery! Everybody knows that the general plan of a new government did not emanate from the deliberations of the people of that State when they elected their delegates to the State Convention, much less the details of a constitution. We have no fear that the Convention of Mississippi will take "snap judgment" upon her people in that fashion.

Of the ten deputies from Georgia in the Montgomery Congress, seven are members of the State Convention elected them